

HIV INFECTION IN NEW YORK STATE

Due to the extended incubation period between HIV infection and clinical illness, AIDS cases reflect HIV transmission patterns that occurred a decade or more ago. In order to gain more complete and timely data on the prevalence of HIV infection among New York's citizens, the New York State Department of Health monitors HIV prevalence among several population groups, including the following:

- *Unlinked HIV Prevalence Studies*
Unlinked HIV prevalence studies test leftover blood specimens, originally drawn for routine diagnostic tests, for HIV antibodies after all other testing has been completed and after all personal identifying information has been removed from the specimen. The test results cannot be linked back to the individual from whom the specimen was originally drawn and, therefore, the prevalence studies are performed exclusively for epidemiologic purposes. This type of study reduces the selection bias that occurs when people volunteer to be tested. Data on demographic characteristics, clinical conditions and risk behaviors are obtained from the client's charts prior to the blinding and testing of the specimen. However, since clients are not interviewed, data on risk behavior is often very limited. A

wide variety of sites have been studied using this methodology, including sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, substance abuse treatment clinics, adolescent clinics, homeless youth clinics and prison intake centers.

- *Voluntary and Anonymous Counseling and Testing Data*
The Department of Health monitors the results of people voluntarily seeking HIV testing through confidential and anonymous counseling and testing sites, medical clinics, private physicians' offices, prisons and drug treatment programs.

- *National Prevalence Studies that include New York State Residents*
The Department of Defense and the Job Corps test new applicants for HIV and have made their prevalence data available without identifying information.

There are several caveats that should be considered when interpreting the HIV prevalence data:

- Sampling bias cannot be eliminated. For example, the HIV prevalence among females attending an upstate STD clinic cannot be generalized to all females in areas outside of New

York City, as those who attended the clinic may be more likely to be at risk for HIV infection. Even prevalence studies of entire populations must be interpreted with care. The results from the Survey of Childbearing Women, for example, cannot be generalized to other reproductive-age women because they represent only women carrying pregnancies to term. Similarly, the results from the military survey cannot be generalized to all young adults because those with certain risk characteristics may not apply for military service and, therefore, may "self-select" out of the sample.

- Where possible, data have been provided for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives. However, in some prevalence studies, the small number of individuals tested prevent release of this information due to confidentiality concerns. The Survey of Childbearing Women did not collect information on Native American identity until May 1996.

Prevalence of HIV infection within the groups studied in New York State varies significantly, from 25 percent among clients of New York City methadone maintenance treatment programs to 0.15 percent among women giving birth in areas outside New York City.

Overall, these data demonstrate a high correlation between injecting drug use and HIV infection in both men and women. Prevalence of HIV infection is also elevated among men and women who are being treated for other STDs. In general, the prevalence of HIV infection is consistently higher among residents of New York City compared with the rest of the state, and is highest in people between the ages of 20 and 49, and among blacks and Hispanics.

In recent years, many of the studies have found the rate of HIV infection in females to be higher than the rate in similarly studied males. This is particularly evident in data of young women military recruits, Job Corps entrants and from adolescent clinic clients. This difference has also been seen in prison inmates, drug-free clinic clients and alcohol treatment clients.

Summary Table: HIV Prevalence Among Those Tested in Unlinked Studies by Gender New York State

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Women of Childbearing Age				
Survey of Childbearing Women	—	—	259,558	0.4
New York City (1996)	—	—	120,082	0.8
Rest of State (1996)	—	—	135,309	0.2
Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program	—	—	226,095	0.4
New York City (1997)	—	—	102,827	0.8
Rest of State (1997)	—	—	119,402	0.1
STD Clinic Clients				
New York City (1997)	4,985	6.8	3,067	4.0
Rest of State (1997)	4,146	0.8	2,252	0.9
Adolescents/Young Adults				
Homeless Youth (1992-1996)	2,686	1.8	3,183	1.5
Adolescent Clinic Clients (1993-1997)	2,201	0.3	6,943	0.5
Substance Users				
NYC MMTP Clinic Clients (1997)	2,248	21.1	978	20.0
NYS Excluding NYC Drug Detox Clinic Clients (1997)	891	7.2	311	8.4
NYC/NYC Vicinity Drug Free Clinic Clients (1997)	986	3.5	279	9.0
NYC Residential Drug Free Clinic Clients (1997)	1,481	9.6	634	18.5
State Prison Inmates				
New York State DOH Survey (1987-1997)	5,286	11.0	3,193	18.0
New York City DOH Survey (1989-1996)	9,803	10.8	2,901	22.4
Medical Patients				
New York City Tuberculosis Patients (1997)	910	13.7	775	6.4

Summary Table: HIV Positivity Among Those Tested With Their Knowledge by Gender

New York State

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Women of Childbearing Age				
Prenatal Care Assistance Program - Medicaid	—	—	44,540	0.4
New York City (1997)	—	—	29,692	0.6
Rest of State (1997)	—	—	14,848	0.2
Prenatal Care Assistance Program - Non-Medicaid	—	—	10,912	0.4
New York City (1997)	—	—	8,415	0.4
Rest of State (1997)	—	—	2,497	0.3
Medicaid Obstretical and Maternal Services (1997)	—	—	1,914	0.4
Family Planning Clinic Clients (1997)	2,193	0.6	43,815	0.5
STD Clinic Clients (1997)	13,554	0.7	9,387	0.6
Adolescents/Young Adults				
Military Applicants (1993-1997)	72,538	0.1	17,570	0.1
New York City	22,182	0.2	6,736	0.2
Rest of State	50,316	< 0.1	10,826	0.1
Job Corp Applicants (1992-1997)	10,916	0.2	6,800	0.4
New York City	7,860	0.3	5,168	0.5
Rest of State	3,056	0.1	1,632	0.4
Substance Users				
Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program	6,113	6.0	4,159	6.8
State Prison Inmates (1997)	1,878	2.0	1,337	5.6
Medical Patients				
Medical Practice Specimens Tested by NYCDOH (1997)	50,791	7.4	67,304	3.5
Medical Practice Specimens Tested by NYSDOH (1997)	54,241	2.4	75,556	1.0
Community Health Clinic Clients (1997)	7,765	4.4	7,780	2.1
State-Operated Anonymous Test Sites (1997)	5,671	3.3	5,198	0.7

HIV Infection in Women of Childbearing Age

Survey of Childbearing Women

In the period November 30, 1987 through April 30, 1996, the New York State Department of Health conducted an unlinked HIV prevalence study in childbearing women by performing HIV antibody testing on leftover blood specimens from the New York State Newborn Screening Program, after all identifying information was removed (unlinked testing). The presence of HIV antibodies in a newborn indicates infection of the mother but not necessarily of the infant. Studies have shown that approximately 25 percent of infants born to HIV-infected mothers are themselves infected with HIV. However, in 1993, the National Institutes of Health announced interim results of AIDS Clinic Trial Group (ACTG) Protocol 076, in which zidovudine therapy during pregnancy and delivery had reduced the rate of perinatal HIV transmission among study participants by two-thirds. This announcement was followed in 1994 by recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Task Force on the Use of Zidovudine to Reduce Perinatal Transmission of HIV.

As a result of these recommendations, between May 1, 1996 and January 31, 1997, the department implemented regulations to further promote the identification of HIV-positive women early in their pregnancies to allow them an opportunity to receive zidovudine therapy and

thus reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their children. Under the regulations, women not tested for HIV during pregnancy could request the result of the HIV testing of their newborn that was previously carried out as part of the unlinked survey. For women who requested the results of their newborn's HIV test, the specimens were linked to identifying information and test results were returned to the physician and mother. For those women who did not request the result of their newborn's HIV test, all identifying information was removed before the specimens were tested as was previously done for the unlinked study. Nonidentifying data from both the unlinked study and the consented testing program have been combined to provide information from 1987 and 1996.

Between November 30, 1987, and December 31, 1996, the department tested blood samples from 2,534,153 newborn metabolic screening cards. Of these, 14,689 (0.58%) were found to be positive for the presence of HIV antibody (see Figure 1-1). The HIV prevalence varied by geographic location, age and racial/ethnic group. HIV prevalence in childbearing women decreased over the period of the study (see Figure 1-8). The decreases were most evident among Hispanic and white women giving birth in New York City, as well as in Hispanic women outside of New York City. However, significant increases were noted for women in some urban areas outside of New

York City. (See also discussion of trends in HIV seroprevalence among childbearing women on page 6.)

Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program

Beginning on February 1, 1997, HIV infection was added to the list of seven other medical conditions all New York State infants must be tested for under the state's Newborn Screening Program. All babies born in the state are now routinely tested for HIV antibodies, and the test results are reported to the baby's mother and the infant's medical care provider. Infants testing positive for HIV antibodies are referred for follow-up testing by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to confirm actual infection. Early identification of infected infants allows for appropriate treatment.

Data are available from 226,095 specimens tested by the department from February 1, 1997, through December 31, 1997. The overall HIV prevalence was 0.41 percent and varied by geographic area, age and racial/ethnic group (see Figure 1-4). The highest prevalence was detected among childbearing women in New York City, with 0.76 percent or one in 132 women giving birth testing positive (see Figure 1-5). Women giving birth from elsewhere in the state had a prevalence of 0.12 percent, approximately one in 865 women giving birth testing positive. In those whose age was identified, the percent HIV positive increased with increasing age. The lowest prevalence was

found in those 10-19 years of age (0.31% positive) and the highest prevalence was found in those 35 years and older (0.46% positive). For those women whose infant's race/ethnicity was identified, blacks and Hispanics constituted 36 percent of all those tested, but 89 percent of those who tested positive for the HIV antibody. HIV prevalence was 1.39 percent or one in 73 among blacks, 0.63 percent or one in 159 among Hispanics and 0.06 percent or one in 1,580 for whites.

Maternal HIV testing history is assessed at delivery by chart review or maternal response. Data on maternal HIV testing history are self-reported and have not been verified. The mother's HIV test experience is described in the following categories:

- tested during this pregnancy;
- tested prior to, but not during this pregnancy;
- not previously tested;
- test history unknown;
- blank: test history not recorded.

Maternal HIV testing history varied by geographic area, age and racial/ethnic group (see Figure 1-7). The percent of women tested for HIV during or prior to pregnancy in this reporting period was higher for

women residing in New York City (67%), followed by 63 percent for women residing elsewhere in the state. The testing rate was 78 percent for women 10-19 years of age, decreasing steadily to 57 percent for those women 35 years of age and older. Blacks and Hispanics were more likely to be tested for HIV during or prior to pregnancy than whites. Seventy-eight percent of Hispanics, 77 percent of blacks and 57 percent of whites were tested during or prior to pregnancy.

Data from the Survey of Childbearing Women and the Comprehensive Newborn Screening program were combined to examine trends in HIV prevalence among childbearing women (see Figure 1-8). The overall trend in prevalence in New York City declined significantly from 1990 through 1996 in all boroughs and in all racial/ethnic subgroups. In 1997 this decline continued for women residing in Manhattan and Brooklyn but remained level for women in Queens and Staten Island and increased for women in the Bronx. The 1997 prevalence also remained level for black women and white women with a slight increase observed among Hispanic women in New York City. In the rest of the state the overall trend in prevalence declined significantly among black women from 1992 through 1997. Among Hispanic women in upstate New York, the prevalence

declined from 1991 through 1996 with a slight increase in 1997. The trend among Upstate white women remained fairly level throughout the entire time period.

Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP) and Medicaid Obstetrical and Maternal Services (MOMS)

The PCAP and MOMS programs provided pretest counseling to a combined total of 76,863 pregnant women, of whom 57,366 were tested for HIV, for an overall testing rate of 74.6 percent of those pretest counseled in 1997. This testing rate represents a significant increase over the 1996 testing rate of 68.4 percent, due in part to the training and education provided to obstetrical professionals on the results of ACTG Protocol 076.

In the latter half of 1997, the number of HIV-positive women in prenatal care who were already known to be positive was added. Therefore, they were not identified through the testing process. Without the already known positives, only 243 women would have been identified as HIV positive in the population. This figure increased to 363, or by almost 50 percent, when the already known positives from just the latter half of 1997 were included, increasing the HIV positive rate in this population from 0.42 percent to 0.63 percent.

In addition, the experiences of HIV positive pregnant women with ZDV or other antiretroviral therapy was captured for the first time in the latter half of 1997. Of the 228 women identified in this six month period as positive for HIV, 110 (48%) started antiretroviral therapy, 24 (11%) declined therapy and another nine (4%) had clinical contraindications to initiation of this therapy.

Family Planning Clinic Clients

State-funded family planning clinics are required to offer confidential HIV counseling and testing to all clients. During 1997, 150,934 family planning clients were pretest counseled; 46,420 of these were tested for HIV antibodies. Females were more than twice as likely to accept testing for HIV than males. Hispanics and those residing in New York City were more likely to accept testing. Two hundred thirty-two clients were found to be HIV positive for a statewide positivity rate of 0.50 percent. HIV positivity varied by gender, race/ethnicity, age and location. HIV positivity was higher in females (0.64%), blacks (0.70%), Hispanics (0.52%), in those 35-39 years of age (0.70%) and in those residing in the Bronx (1.49%).

Early Identification and Intervention Services for Women of Childbearing Age

Through the HIV Early Identification and Intervention Services Initiative, the Department of Health supports the provision of HIV counseling and clinically recommended HIV testing to pregnant women and women of childbearing age in an effort to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV infection. The facilities that receive funding through the initiative (all with histories of moderate to high HIV prevalence among childbearing women) reported testing 45,368 women during 1997, 585 of whom were HIV positive, an overall HIV positivity rate of 1.29 percent (see Figure 1-11). Positivity in New York City facilities was only moderately higher than in facilities in the rest of the state (1.3% and 1.0% respectively). In terms of risk, the highest HIV infection rate appeared among women who injected drugs (15.9%), followed by women with at-risk sex partners (7.6%). The highest rates of HIV infection were seen among black women (2.3%), followed by white women (1.0%) and Hispanic women (0.7%). The facilities funded through the initiative also provide comprehensive health and support services to women who test HIV positive and to their children.

Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by Demographics and Region

Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

	New York City			Rest of State			Total Tested*		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	737	309,902	0.24	683	1,085,534	0.06	1,447	1,427,048	0.10
Black, non-Hispanic	7,367	350,676	2.10	1,251	142,723	0.88	8,700	496,719	1.75
Hispanic	3,887	359,980	1.08	266	68,164	0.39	4,174	431,082	0.97
Asian	60	74,577	0.08	8	18,513	0.04	69	95,935	0.07
Native American**	0	50	0.00	1	182	0.55	1	235	0.43
Other	197	53,866	0.37	45	20,995	0.21	247	76,314	0.32
Unknown	42	3,834	1.10	3	2,155	0.14	51	6,820	0.75
Age									
10-19	585	122,196	0.48	132	110,204	0.12	722	233,693	0.31
20-24	2,533	270,141	0.94	536	269,507	0.20	3,093	544,731	0.57
25-29	4,149	332,316	1.25	739	417,909	0.18	4,928	762,027	0.65
30-34	3,238	270,829	1.20	548	372,056	0.15	3,818	657,384	0.58
35+	1,712	153,204	1.12	295	165,876	0.18	2,036	328,233	0.62
Unknown	73	4,199	1.74	7	2,714	0.26	92	8,085	1.14
Total	12,290	1,152,885	1.07	2,257	1,338,266	0.17	14,689	2,534,153	0.58

* Includes out-of-state and unknown residence.

** Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Native Americans were included with Other category until May 1996. This information may not be self reported.

Figure 1-2

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by Zip Code of Residence

New York City, Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

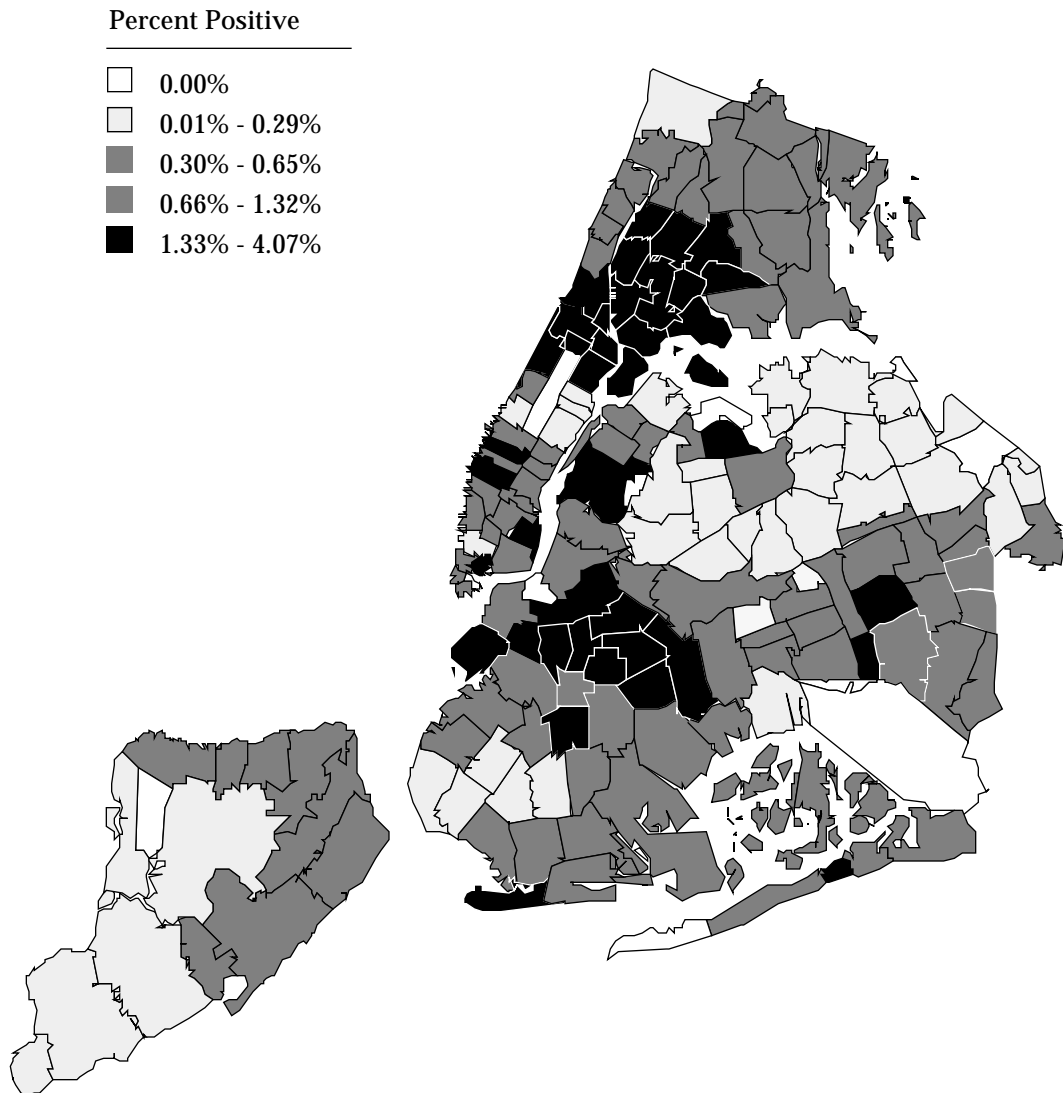


Figure 1-3

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by County of Residence

Deliveries November 1987 - December 1996

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive		Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Albany	87	31,991	0.27	Niagara	28	25,275	0.11
Allegany	1	5,691	0.02	Oneida	49	30,307	0.16
Bronx	3,484	226,835	1.54	Onondaga	88	63,601	0.14
Broome	26	24,807	0.10	Ontario	8	11,906	0.07
Cattaraugus	9	10,083	0.09	Orange	91	44,118	0.21
Cayuga	7	9,726	0.07	Orleans	1	5,274	0.02
Chautauqua	9	15,118	0.06	Oswego	6	16,119	0.04
Chemung	14	10,362	0.14	Otsego	3	6,154	0.05
Chenango	0	6,266	0.00	Putnam	8	9,275	0.09
Clinton	6	10,252	0.06	Queens	1,448	284,057	0.51
Columbia	10	5,784	0.17	Rensselaer	24	18,979	0.13
Cortland	4	6,022	0.07	Richmond	254	54,232	0.47
Delaware	2	4,997	0.04	Rockland	102	33,550	0.30
Dutchess	76	30,235	0.25	Saint Lawrence	7	12,355	0.06
Erie	186	121,826	0.15	Saratoga	10	21,843	0.05
Essex	3	3,206	0.09	Schenectady	56	19,990	0.28
Franklin	6	5,176	0.12	Schoharie	0	3,207	0.00
Fulton	2	6,113	0.03	Schuyler	0	1,993	0.00
Genesee	5	7,589	0.07	Seneca	0	3,893	0.00
Greene	4	4,991	0.08	Steuben	7	12,196	0.06
Hamilton	0	474	0.00	Suffolk	294	182,521	0.16
Herkimer	2	7,949	0.03	Sullivan	34	8,208	0.41
Jefferson	4	17,792	0.02	Tioga	2	3,568	0.06
Kings	4,454	393,106	1.13	Tompkins	7	9,245	0.08
Lewis	0	2,765	0.00	Ulster	41	19,734	0.21
Livingston	4	6,945	0.06	Warren	1	7,183	0.01
Madison	6	7,931	0.08	Washington	4	6,573	0.06
Monroe	195	100,301	0.19	Wayne	15	12,135	0.12
Montgomery	88	6,242	0.13	Westchester	374	112,844	0.33
Nassau	320	157,860	0.20	Wyoming	0	4,761	0.00
New York	2,650	194,655	1.36	Yates	1	2,964	0.03

Figure 1-4

New York State Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program HIV Prevalence in All Specimens Tested

Deliveries February 1997 - December 1997

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	78	123,215	0.06
Black, non-Hispanic	564	40,488	1.39
Hispanic	256	40,839	0.63
Asian	6	11,044	0.05
Native American	0	317	0.00
Other/Unknown	19	10,192	0.19
Age			
10-19	60	19,539	0.31
20-24	171	44,212	0.39
25-29	245	60,719	0.40
30-34	270	63,463	0.43
35+	176	37,966	0.46
Unknown	1	196	0.51
Region			
New York City ¹	779	102,827	0.76
NYC-Vicinity ²	57	46,768	0.12
Mid-Hudson Valley ³	16	10,174	0.16
Upstate Urban ⁴	46	28,567	0.16
Upstate Rural ⁵	19	33,893	0.06
Out-of-State Resident	4	3,468	0.12
Unknown Residence	2	398	0.50
Total	923	226,095	0.41

¹ Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties

² Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties

³ Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan and Ulster counties

⁴ Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Schenectady counties

⁵ All other upstate counties

Figure 1-5

New York State Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program HIV Prevalence in New York State

Deliveries February 1997 - December 1997

	New York State excluding New York City			New York City		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	37	93,373	0.04	38	26,950	0.14
Black, non-Hispanic	80	12,536	0.64	482	27,704	1.74
Hispanic	18	8,389	0.21	238	32,186	0.74
Asian	1	2,165	0.05	5	8,615	0.06
Native American	0	268	0.00	0	48	0.00
Other/Unknown	2	2,671	0.07	16	7,324	0.22
Age						
10-19	9	9,426	0.10	51	10,020	0.51
20-24	29	20,644	0.14	140	23,229	0.60
25-29	28	32,471	0.09	217	27,383	0.79
30-34	44	36,431	0.12	223	25,553	0.87
35+	28	20,350	0.14	147	16,554	0.89
Unknown	0	80	0.00	1	88	1.14
Ryan White Region						
Western ¹	16	16,737	0.10			
Rochester ²	16	13,785	0.12			
NY-Penn ³	3	2,813	0.11			
Central ⁴	12	15,257	0.08			
Northeast ⁵	18	13,868	0.13			
Mid-Hudson ⁶	16	9,269	0.17			
Lower Hudson ⁷	26	15,272	0.17			
Nassau-Suffolk ⁸	31	32,401	0.10			
Borough						
Bronx				261	19,202	1.36
Brooklyn				255	34,320	0.74
Manhattan				149	17,067	0.87
Queens				101	27,340	0.37
Staten Island				13	4,898	0.27
Total	138	119,402	0.12	779	102,827	0.76

¹ Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties

² Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties

³ Broome, Chenango and Tioga counties

⁴ Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence and Tompkins counties

⁵ Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington counties

⁶ Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties

⁷ Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties

⁸ Nassau and Suffolk counties

Figure 1-6

New York State Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program HIV Prevalence by County of Residence

Deliveries February 1997 - December 1997

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive		Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Albany	7	2,796	0.25	Orleans	1	464	0.22
Allegany	0	517	0.00	Oswego	0	1,253	0.00
Bronx	261	19,202	1.36	Otsego	1	529	0.19
Broome	3	1,930	0.16	Putnam	0	905	0.00
Cattaraugus	0	877	0.00	Queens	101	27,340	0.37
Cayuga	1	810	0.12	Rensselaer	1	1,537	0.07
Chautauqua	2	1,308	0.15	Richmond	13	4,898	0.27
Chemung	0	853	0.00	Rockland	6	3,516	0.17
Chenango	0	549	0.00	Saratoga	1	2,114	0.05
Clinton	0	702	0.00	Saint Lawrence	0	1,012	0.00
Columbia	0	483	0.00	Schenectady	5	1,655	0.30
Cortland	0	503	0.00	Schoharie	0	299	0.00
Delaware	0	425	0.00	Schuyler	0	167	0.00
Dutchess	3	2,811	0.11	Seneca	0	308	0.00
Erie	11	10,289	0.11	Steuben	1	1,004	0.10
Essex	0	263	0.00	Suffolk	13	17,440	0.07
Franklin	1	385	0.26	Sullivan	1	659	0.15
Fulton	2	535	0.37	Tioga	0	334	0.00
Genesee	0	670	0.00	Tompkins	0	748	0.00
Greene	0	439	0.00	Ulster	2	1,672	0.12
Hamilton	0	40	0.00	Warren	0	618	0.00
Herkimer	0	596	0.00	Washington	0	488	0.00
Jefferson	0	1,558	0.00	Wayne	0	1,079	0.00
Kings	255	34,320	0.74	Westchester	20	10,851	0.18
Lewis	0	279	0.00	Wyoming	0	384	0.00
Livingston	0	638	0.00	Yates	0	282	0.00
Madison	0	672	0.00				
Monroe	15	8,452	0.18				
Montgomery	0	560	0.00				
Nassau	18	14,961	0.12				
New York	149	17,067	0.87				
Niagara	2	2,228	0.09				
Oneida	3	2,451	0.12				
Onondaga	8	5,375	0.15				
Ontario	0	1,002	0.00				
Orange	10	4,127	0.24				

Figure 1-7

New York State Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program Maternal HIV Test History by Region of Residence, HIV Status, Race/Ethnicity and Age*

Deliveries February 1997 - December 1997

	Tested During this Pregnancy		Tested Prior to this Pregnancy		Not Previously Tested		Unknown/ Missing	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City								
HIV Positive	374	48.0	230	29.5	80	10.3	95	12.2
HIV Negative	56,328	55.2	11,801	11.6	21,190	20.8	12,729	12.5
Rest of State								
HIV Positive	59	42.8	44	31.9	16	11.6	19	13.8
HIV Negative	51,756	43.4	23,240	19.5	33,838	28.4	10,430	8.7
Race/Ethnicity								
White	45,444	36.9	24,826	20.2	40,514	32.9	12,431	10.1
Black	25,619	63.3	5,382	13.3	5,710	14.1	3,777	9.3
Hispanic	28,504	69.8	3,505	8.6	4,536	11.1	4,294	10.5
Asian	4,966	45.0	1,062	9.6	3,071	27.8	1,945	17.6
Native American	137	43.2	61	19.2	100	31.6	19	6.0
Other/Unknown	5,062	49.7	1,333	13.1	2,388	23.4	1,409	13.8
Age								
10-19	13,794	70.6	1,522	7.8	2,704	13.8	1,519	7.8
20-24	26,461	59.9	5,339	12.1	8,406	19.0	4,006	9.1
25-29	29,269	48.2	9,862	16.2	15,405	25.4	6,183	10.2
30-34	26,079	41.1	12,002	18.9	18,364	28.9	7,018	11.1
35+	14,087	37.1	7,431	19.6	11,420	30.1	5,028	13.2
Unknown	42	21.4	13	6.6	20	10.2	121	61.7
Total Tested*								
HIV Positive	436	47.2	276	29.9	96	10.4	115	12.5
HIV Negative	109,296	48.5	35,893	15.9	56,223	25.0	23,760	10.6

* Total includes those from out of state and those with unknown residence.

Figure 1-8

Trends in HIV Prevalence Among Childbearing Women in New York State

Figure 1-8a

New York State, exclusive of New York City by Race/Ethnicity

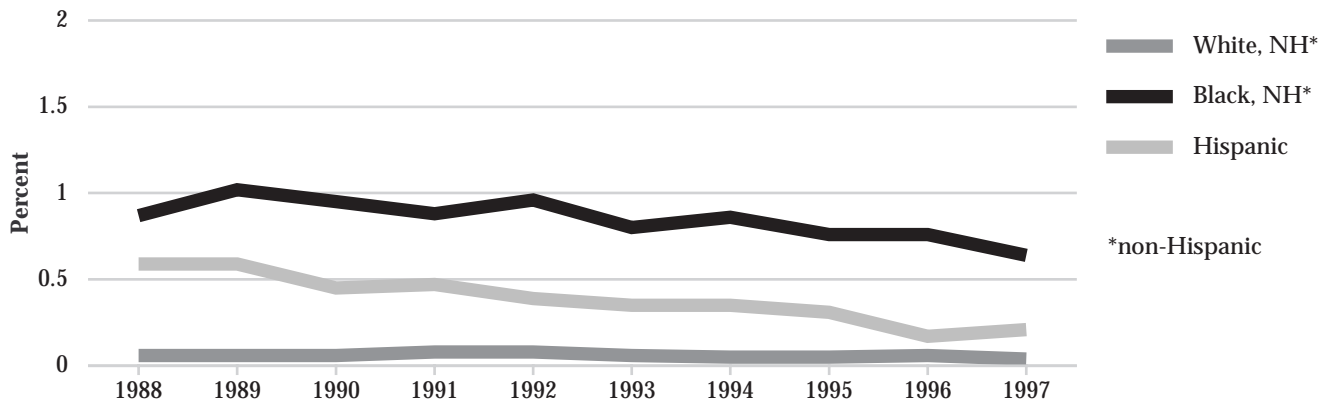


Figure 1-8b

New York City by Race/Ethnicity

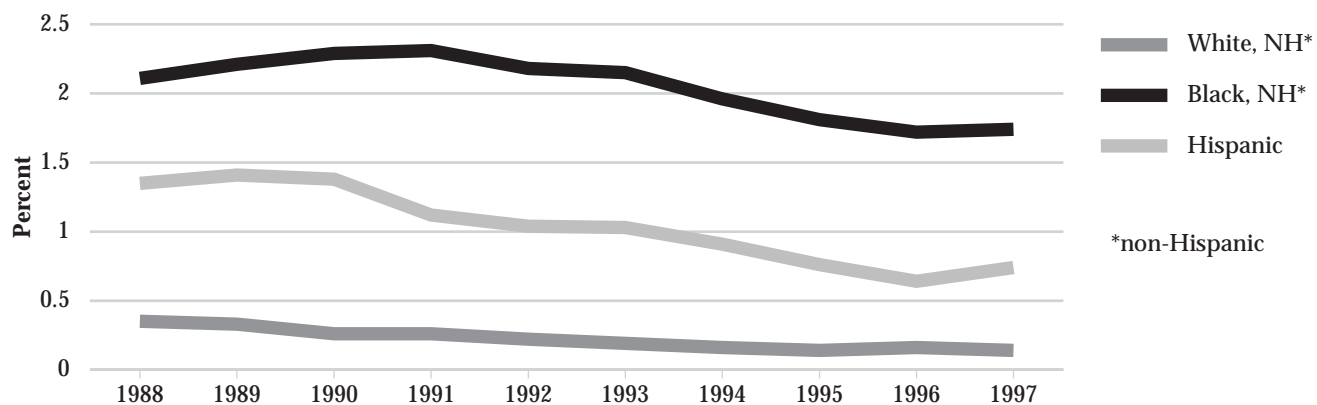


Figure 1-8c

New York City by Borough

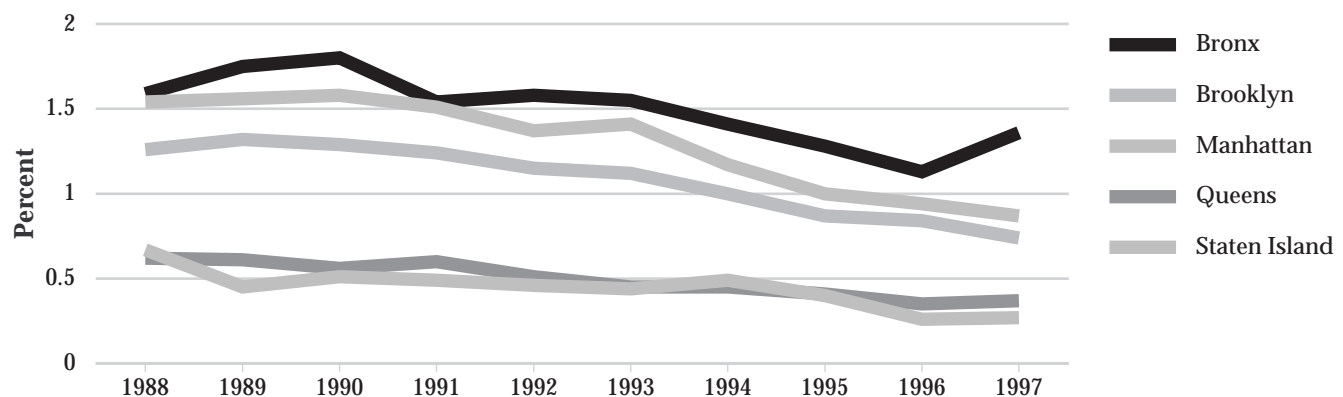


Figure 1-9

Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP) and Medicaid Obstretical and Maternal Services (MOMS) Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region

New York State, 1997

	Medicaid Only Clients					Non-Medicaid Clients				
	Clients Enrolled	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number HIV Positive	Percent HIV Positive	Clients Enrolled	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number HIV Positive	Percent HIV Positive
Albany ¹	2,937	3,092	2,398	9	0.38	**	519	415	0	0.00
Syracuse ²	5,820	5,502	2,907	2	0.07	**	689	403	0	0.00
Buffalo ³	2,509	2,474	1,687	2	0.12	**	659	475	2	0.42
Rochester ⁴	1,438	1,258	892	0	0.00	**	353	316	0	0.00
New York City ⁵	43,929	38,032	29,692	174	0.59	**	9,844	8,415	32	0.38
New Rochelle ⁶	9,514	9,073	6,964	10	0.14	**	997	888	5	0.56
NYS Total	66,147	59,431	44,540	197	0.44	**	13,061	10,912	39	0.36

Medicaid Only Clients					
	Clients Enrolled	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number HIV Positive	Percent HIV Positive
Albany ¹	1,225	1,118	532	7	1.32
Syracuse ²	612	651	146	0	0.00
Buffalo ³	1,452	1,391	706	0	0.00
Rochester ⁴	1,496	1,147	492	0	0.00
New York City ⁵	0	0	0	0	0.00
New Rochelle ⁶	78	64	38	0	0.00
NYS Total	4,863	4,371	1,914	7	0.37

¹ Albany, Clinton, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren and Washington counties

² Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Tioga and Tompkins counties

³ Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties

⁴ Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties

⁵ Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties

⁶ Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties

** Number of clients enrolled in this category are not reported separately.

Figure 1-10

Family Planning Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Demographic Characteristics

New York State, 1997

	Number Pretest Counseled	Number Tested	Number HIV Positive	Percent HIV Positive	Number Posttest Counseled	Percent Posttest Counseled
Sex						
Female	146,885	43,815	211	0.48	13,798	31.49
Male	3,318	2,193	14	0.64	855	38.99
Race						
White	91,825	21,937	79	0.36	9,076	41.37
Black	25,570	9,321	65	0.70	2,101	22.54
Hispanic	29,044	13,402	70	0.52	3,136	23.40
Other/Unknown*	4,495	1,760	18	1.02	429	24.38
Age						
< 20	37,024	12,454	70	0.56	3,867	31.05
20 - 24	47,221	14,789	54	0.37	4,855	32.83
25 - 29	31,377	8,860	48	0.54	2,720	30.70
30 - 34	18,059	5,241	28	0.53	1,707	32.57
35 - 39	9,973	2,856	20	0.70	908	31.79
40 - 55	6,927	2,130	12	0.56	657	30.85
55+	353	90	0	0.00	28	31.11
Region						
Albany	17,482	3,217	17	0.53	1,421	44.17
Binghamton	3,426	650	6	0.92	247	38.00
Buffalo	14,733	4,178	7	0.17	1,779	42.58
Lower and Mid-Hudson	21,500	5,900	48	0.81	2,311	39.17
Nassau/Suffolk	23,849	4,356	21	0.48	1,545	35.47
Rochester	9,669	3,586	7	0.20	1,061	29.59
Syracuse	24,971	6,174	15	0.24	2,616	42.37
Bronx	7,016	4,357	65	1.49	684	15.70
Brooklyn	7,634	4,074	17	0.42	747	18.34
Manhattan	10,464	5,895	15	0.25	1,249	21.19
Queens	3,640	1,782	2	0.11	396	22.22
Richmond	58	24	0	0.00	2	8.33
Total	150,934	46,420	232	0.50	14,742	31.76

*Additional racial classifications were not available prior to publication.

Figure 1-11

Early Identification Intervention Services for Women of Childbearing Age HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, Exposure Category and Residence of Client

New York State, 1997

	Number Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive**
Pregnant				
Yes	44,707	30,483	224	0.73
No	26,288	14,885	361	2.43
Previously Aware of HIV Positive Status				
Yes	476	209	170	81.34
No	70,519	45,159	415	0.92
Age				
<20	11,375	7,569	31	0.41
20-29	35,728	22,807	195	0.85
30-39	19,593	11,895	259	2.18
40-49	3,411	2,371	86	3.63
50+	888	663	14	2.11
Race/Ethnicity				
White	6,364	3,347	35	1.04
Black	28,507	17,460	396	2.27
Hispanic	31,176	21,681	144	0.66
Asian /Pacific Islander	2,378	1,317	6	0.46
Native American/Alaskan	136	99	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	2,434	1,437	4	0.28
Exposure Category				
Injecting Drug Use	318	246	39	15.85
Sex Partner at Risk	282	251	19	7.57
Heterosexual Sex	68,726	44,030	502	1.14
Other Risk	227	138	10	7.25
Risk Exposure Unknown	1,442	703	15	2.13
Residence				
New York City	61,235	39,463	528	1.34
Rest of State	9,760	5,905	57	0.97
Total Tested	70,995	45,368	585	1.29

** Does not include 2,588 cases with a missing result; 2,540 cases with no result reported; and 35 cases with an inconclusive test result.

Section 2

HIV Infection in Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinic Clients

People at risk for STDs are also at risk for HIV infection. This association is evident in both unlinked HIV prevalence studies and voluntary HIV antibody testing of STD clinic clients.

New York State Department of Health Studies

From 1994 through 1997, three STD clinics outside New York City continuously participated in unlinked prevalence studies. The study utilized leftover specimens from routine syphilis serologies to blindly test for HIV antibodies. The overall HIV prevalence in these clinics for the period January 1994 through December 1997 was 1.1 percent, which is substantially higher than the rate found in the study of childbearing women for residents outside New York City.

Rates varied by sex, race/ethnicity, syphilis reactivity and risk. Since 1994, those most likely to test positive were males, Hispanics, clients over 30, clients with reactive syphilis serologies, injecting drug users and males indicating that they have had sex with men.

New York City Department of Health Studies

Unlinked prevalence surveys have been conducted in the New York City Department of Health STD clinics since 1987. Leftover specimens from routine syphilis screenings from clinic clients are tested for HIV. Consistent with the results of studies conducted outside New York City, rates are highest in males, Hispanics, clients over 30, clients with a reactive syphilis serology, injecting drug users and males indicating that they have had sex with men.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Utilization of HIV counseling and voluntary testing in New York State STD clinics has remained high; 22,941 clients were tested in 1997. Of those tested, 59 percent were male and 87 percent opted for confidential testing.

There were 142 patients identified as HIV positive in 1997. The rate of positivity remained steady from the previous year at 0.6 percent.

To date, 27 participating counties offer voluntary HIV counseling and testing services through 65 STD clinics. All major population centers in New York State now have access to this service.

Figure 2-1

Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients*

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York State excluding New York City, Visits January 1994 - December 1997

	1994-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	117	9,084	1.3	35	4,146	0.8
Female	41	4,435	0.9	20	2,252	0.9
Unknown	2	77	2.6	0	15	0.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	41	4,951	0.8	12	2,286	0.5
Black, non-Hispanic	107	7,702	1.4	37	3,602	1.0
Hispanic	12	724	1.7	5	423	1.2
Asian	0	74	0.0	0	30	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	145	0.0	1	72	1.4
Age						
10-19	5	2,316	0.2	0	965	0.0
20-24	10	3,692	0.3	5	1,653	0.3
25-29	26	2,625	1.0	9	1,215	0.7
30-34	45	1,818	2.5	18	869	2.1
35-39	37	1,392	2.7	10	736	1.4
40-59	34	1,524	2.2	12	892	1.4
Unknown	3	229	1.3	1	83	1.2
Syphilis Serology Results						
Reactive	12	273	4.4	2	77	2.6
Nonreactive	137	12,761	1.1	51	6,104	0.8
Unknown	11	562	2.0	2	232	0.9
Indicated Risk[†]						
Injecting Drug User	49	350	14.0	8	169	4.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men	42	400	10.5	16	163	9.8
Sex Partner at Risk	18	285	6.3	5	120	4.2
Gave or Received Money or Drugs for Sex	29	730	4.0	22	450	4.9
Crack Cocaine User	53	1,335	4.0	18	471	3.8
Heterosexual Activity	116	13,068	0.9	39	6,151	0.6
Total Tested	160	13,596	1.2	55	6,413	0.9

* Includes data from three continuously participating clinics outside New York City.

† Self-reported risk behavior. Categories are not mutually exclusive and are nonhierarchical. Risk data have not been consistently collected.

Figure 2-2

Unlinked Survey of STD Clinic Clients in New York City

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Visits January 1990 - December 1997

	1990-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	4,567	54,632	8.4	337	4,985	6.8
Female	1,637	28,730	5.7	122	3,067	4.0
Unknown	18	234	7.7	1	8	12.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	345	5,043	6.8	27	625	4.3
Black, non-Hispanic	4,520	60,586	7.5	336	5,560	6.0
Hispanic	940	11,672	8.1	75	1,248	6.0
Other/Unknown	417	6,295	6.6	22	627	3.5
Age						
<20	110	9,654	1.1	5	773	0.6
20-24	536	18,941	2.8	28	1,654	1.7
25-29	1,251	17,486	7.2	73	1,523	4.8
30-34	1,480	14,250	10.4	100	1,325	7.5
35-39	1,182	8,950	13.2	89	1,027	8.7
40+	1,624	13,851	11.7	163	1,746	9.3
Unknown	39	464	8.4	2	12	16.7
Borough						
Bronx	1,258	17,409	7.2	109	1,877	5.8
Brooklyn	1,720	26,457	6.5	103	1,861	5.5
Manhattan	2,445	24,935	9.8	180	2,450	7.3
Queens	567	12,268	4.6	39	1,454	2.7
Staten Island	29	497	5.8	3	23	13.0
Other/Unknown	203	2,030	10.0	26	395	6.6
Syphilis Serology Results						
Reactive	1,808	11,602	15.6	136	1,163	11.7
Nonreactive	3,694	63,656	5.8	322	6,861	4.7
Unknown	720	8,338	8.6	2	36	5.6
Indicated Risk*						
Injecting Drug User	585	1,941	30.1	53	215	24.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men	888	2,459	36.1	98	474	20.1
Sexual Contact Unknown Risk	4,639	77,668	6.0	25	285	8.8
Crack Cocaine User	652	3,844	17.0	60	502	11.9
Heterosexual Partner at Risk	99	1,401	7.1	23	185	12.4
Total Tested	6,222	83,596	7.4	460	8,060	5.7

*Risk behavior categories are not mutually exclusive; some individuals may have more than one risk and others may have no risk indicated.

Source: New York City Department of Health

Figure 2-3

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region and Sex

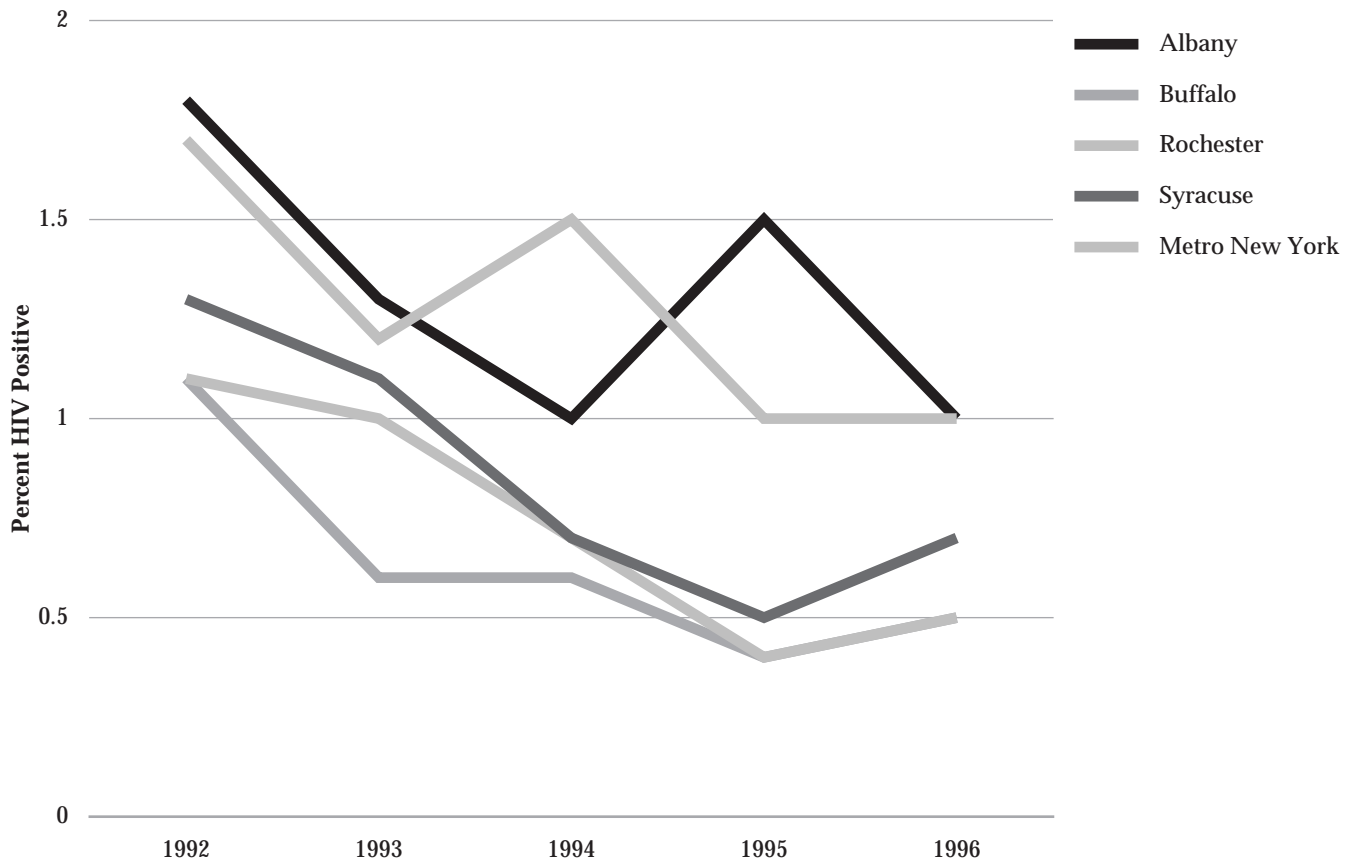
New York State, 1991 - 1997

	1991-1996					1997				
	Testing Option		Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Testing Option		Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
	Confidential	Anonymous				Confidential	Anonymous			
Region										
Albany	12,082	11,031	23,113	346	1.5	2,013	1,284	3,297	23	0.7
Buffalo	25,806	1,439	27,245	192	0.7	4,460	235	4,695	29	0.6
Rochester	33,637	3,849	37,486	286	0.8	8,075	292	8,367	42	0.5
Syracuse	26,611	4,888	31,499	313	1.0	3,551	332	3,883	23	0.6
Metro New York	15,712	4,764	20,476	321	1.6	1,950	749	2,699	25	0.9
Sex										
Male	69,076	14,306	83,382	1,034	1.2	11,959	1,595	13,554	90	0.7
Female	44,772	11,665	56,437	424	0.8	8,090	1,297	9,387	52	0.6
New York State Total	113,848	25,971	139,819	1,458	1.0	20,049	2,892	22,941	142	0.6

Figure 2-4

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing Trends in HIV Positivity by Public Health Region

New York State, 1992 - 1997



HIV Infection in Adolescents and Young Adults

Adolescent Clinic Clients

In 1993, a blind prevalence study was initiated at an adolescent clinic in New York City. From April 1993 through December 1997, 40 of the 9,150 adolescents tested were HIV positive, for an HIV prevalence of 0.4 percent.

Overall, females had a higher prevalence than males (0.5% vs. 0.3%) and the HIV positive females were younger than the HIV positive males. HIV prevalence also varied by race/ethnicity; prevalence was found to be highest among blacks (0.7%).

Sociodemographic variables associated with HIV varied by gender. In females, no differences were noted by age, school enrollment or history of an STD. In males, those with an STD and who were older and not enrolled in school were more likely to be HIV positive.

Military Applicants

Since October 1985, all people applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies and the Reserve Officer Training Corps have been screened for HIV infection as part of their medical entrance examination. Because applicants are informed that they will be screened for HIV, individual applicants who know or suspect that they are HIV infected may voluntarily terminate their applications. Accordingly, those at highest risk for HIV infection are likely

underrepresented among those medically screened for military service.

In the period 1993 -1997, New York City recruits showed a high HIV prevalence rate (0.17%), approximately four times higher than the rate among those recruited from the rest of New York (0.04%) and the entire United States (0.04%). In New York State, a considerably higher rate of infection has been found among black (0.28%) and Hispanic (0.04%) recruits than among white recruits (0.02%). During this period, females showed a higher rate of infection (0.11%) than males (0.07%). HIV positivity rates increase with age, from 0.01 percent among 17-19 year olds to 0.26 percent among individuals 30 years and older.

There has been a general downward trend in prevalence among New York State recruits since 1985. However, it is not clear how much this trend may be due to greater self-deferral of high-risk people over time.

Job Corp Applicants

Job Corps, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is a national training and employment program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth age 16 to 24 years. In March 1987, Job Corps began screening all entrants for HIV with their knowledge, and those testing positive were not accepted into the program. Since August 1989, only those applying for residential status (approximately

90% of applicants) have been screened for HIV; HIV positive applicants may remain in the program as nonresidential students. The Job Corps program has no exclusion based on sexual orientation, hemophilia or past use of illegal drugs. Current use of illegal drugs, however, is cause for exclusion. As with the military recruits, it is possible that drug-using applicants or applicants who know or suspect that they are HIV positive may terminate their application prior to medical screening, leading to an underrepresentation of individuals most at risk for HIV.

Between 1992 and 1997, New York City entrants have showed an HIV prevalence rate twice that of entrants from the rest of New York (0.4% vs 0.2%). Females showed a higher rate of infection than males, both in New York City and in the rest of New York. In New York State as a whole, the highest rate of infection was found among blacks (0.4%), followed by Hispanics (0.2%) and whites (0.1%).

Youths Requesting HIV Testing at Office of Children and Family Services

The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), formerly Division for Youth, operates the state's residential juvenile justice programs. These facilities provide rehabilitative programs for youth adjudicated delinquent in family court or convicted of selected serious felonies in criminal court. Only youth whose delinquent or

criminal acts were committed before age 16 are eligible for the juvenile residential facilities. Residents are predominantly in the age range of 15-17 years.

OCFS provides comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment services for resident youth under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health. The program includes HIV prevention education; voluntary, confidential, individual counseling and HIV antibody testing; medical management of HIV-infected youth via referral to adolescent HIV/AIDS treatment programs at major medical centers; and peer education through community-based organizations.

Results of voluntary HIV testing of 660 OCFS residents in 1997 showed one seropositive female whose only disclosed risk

exposure was heterosexual sex (see Figure 3-4). Prevalence in this self-selected subpopulation of court-adjudicated youth was 0.14 percent overall; 0.8 percent for females. This is consistent with the former Division for Youth blinded prevalence survey conducted in 1995-96. That survey found two positive of 1,661 tested overall (0.12%) including one of 235 females (0.43%) and one of 1,426 males (0.07%).

Although youth admitted to New York State residential juvenile justice facilities are thought to be at risk for HIV infection due to numerous social, environmental and behavioral factors, very few are infected. Young women appear to be at a greater risk than young men. This finding is consistent with prior community-based studies of younger adolescents in New York City.

Figure 3-1

Unlinked Survey of Adolescents HIV Prevalence by Sex, Demographic Characteristics and STD History

New York City, Specimens Collected April 1993 - December 1997

	Males			Females			Total*		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Race/Ethnicity									
Black, non-Hispanic	4	1,018	0.4	24	3,318	0.7	28	4,336	0.7
Hispanic	2	1,019	0.2	8	3,157	0.3	10	4,181	0.2
Other/Unknown	0	164	0.0	2	468	0.4	2	633	0.3
Age									
≤ 18	0	1,603	0.0	21	4,809	0.4	21	6,415	0.3
≥ 19	6	590	1.0	13	2,105	0.6	19	2,697	0.7
Unknown	0	8	0.0	0	29	0.0	0	38	0.0
Enrolled in School									
Yes	3	1,625	0.2	23	4,864	0.5	26	6,495	0.4
No	3	224	1.3	5	683	0.7	8	907	0.9
Unknown	0	352	0.0	6	1,396	0.4	6	1,748	0.3
History of STD									
Yes	2	424	0.5	16	2,724	0.6	18	3,148	0.6
No	3	1,180	0.3	13	2,899	0.5	16	4,083	0.4
Unknown	1	597	0.2	5	1,320	0.4	6	1,919	0.3
Total Tested	6	2,201	0.3	34	6,943	0.5	40	9,150	0.4

* Includes six individuals of unknown gender of which none are HIV positive.

Figure 3-2

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics and Region

New York State, January 1993-December 1997

	New York City		Rest of State		Total New York State*		Total United States	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex								
Male	22,182	0.17	50,316	0.03	72,538	0.07	1,394,962	0.04
Female	6,736	0.19	10,826	0.06	17,570	0.11	328,104	0.04
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	4,418	0.02	49,699	0.02	54,153	0.02	1,168,666	0.01
Black, non-Hispanic	13,150	0.33	7,009	0.19	20,167	0.28	326,489	0.15
Hispanic	7,963	0.05	2,596	0.00	10,561	0.04	146,971	0.03
Asian	1,099	0.00	665	0.00	1,764	0.00	39,433	0.01
Other/Unknown	2,288	0.09	1,173	0.09	3,463	0.09	41,507	0.03
Age								
17-19	12,076	0.04	32,820	0.00	44,915	0.01	960,702	0.01
20-24	10,383	0.18	19,479	0.06	29,875	0.10	516,724	0.05
25-29	3,793	0.32	5,369	0.15	9,169	0.22	148,329	0.12
30+	2,666	0.53	3,474	0.06	6,149	0.26	97,311	0.18
Total	28,918	0.17	61,142	0.04	90,108	0.08	1,723,066	0.04

* Totals do not reflect New York City plus Rest of State due to 48 recruits for whom county of residence is not known (all are HIV negative).

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 3-3

HIV Prevalence Among Job Corps Entrants* by Demographic Characteristics and Region

New York State, January 1992 - December 1997

	New York City		Rest of State		Total New York State	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	7,860	0.3	3,056	0.1	10,916	0.2
Female	5,168	0.5	1,632	0.4	6,800	0.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	412	0.2	1,563	0.0	1,975	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	8,592	0.4	2,503	0.4	11,095	0.4
Hispanic	3,886	0.2	544	0.0	4,430	0.2
Other/Unknown	138	1.5	78	1.3	216	1.4
Total	13,028	0.4	4,688	0.2	17,716	0.3

* Recruits are aged 16-24.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 3-4

Youth Requesting HIV Testing at the Office of Children and Family Services-Operated Residential Facilities for Court Adjudicated Youth

New York State, January 1997 - December 1997

	Number Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Gender				
Male	594	550	0	0.00
Female	123	110	1	0.91
Race/Ethnicity				
White	113	106	0	0.00
Black	386	356	1	0.28
Hispanic	196	178	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	3	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	19	17	0	0.00
Exposure Category				
Injecting Drug Use	3	3	0	0.00
Men Who Have Sex With Men	11	11	0	0.00
Sex Partner of IDU	5	5	0	0.00
Heterosexual Sex	633	580	1	0.17
Other	2	1	0	0.00
Risk Exposure Unknown	63	60	0	0.00
Residence				
New York City	417	390	1	0.26
Rest of State	300	270	0	0.00
Total Tested	717	660	1	0.15

*Does not include 31 cases with a missing result; and 3 cases with no result

HIV Infection in Substance Users

New York State has approximately 250,000 injection drug users (IDUs). Between 35 percent and 50 percent of these individuals are believed to be HIV infected. More than 44 percent of New York State's 125,519 adult AIDS cases reported through June 30, 1998, are among IDUs. An additional 3.0 percent of cases are among drug injecting men who have sex with men. Since 1990, new IDU cases (including IDU/MSM) have ranged from approximately 55 to more than 57 percent of cases with an identifiable risk. Of 2,082 AIDS cases reported (data through June 30, 1998) among children under the age of 13, 65.8 percent acquired their infections through maternal HIV transmission from mothers primarily infected through personal injection drug use or through sexual contact with an IDU.

Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients

Since 1988, three New York City (NYC) methadone maintenance treatment programs have actively participated in unlinked HIV prevalence studies conducted by the New York State Department of Health. The overall HIV prevalence has been decreasing among new admissions to these clinics during this time period. In 1997, the prevalence was 20.8 percent, down from 24.1 percent for the time period 1992-1996. This decrease in HIV prevalence occurred independent of gender, race/ethnicity, age and borough of residence.

Individuals who injected drugs in the last one-year period prior to admission and those who had ever shared drug-injecting equipment were found to have the highest HIV prevalence.

Drug Detox Program Clients

Between August 1990 and December 1997, four drug detox treatment programs outside New York City participated in unlinked HIV prevalence studies conducted by the New York State Department of Health. Since 1992, the HIV prevalence was found to be highest in males (8.9%), Hispanics (17.1%) and those 40-49 years of age (10.7%). Thirty-nine percent of clients entering treatment had indicated that they had injected drugs, and those who injected drugs were almost five times more likely to be HIV positive compared to those who did not report injecting drugs (16.1% vs. 3.4%).

Drug-Free Treatment Program Clients

Since November 1990 sero-prevalence studies have been conducted in New York City and vicinity drug-free treatment programs. Since 1992, females have shown a rate of infection twice that found in males (8.8% vs. 4.1%). Prevalence rates were found to be highest in blacks. Those who had indicated ever injecting drugs were more than three times as likely to be HIV positive compared to those who did not report injecting drug use (13.3% vs. 4.1%). For those who had a history of sharing drug injecting equipment, the HIV

prevalence was approximately four times higher than those who did not (18.4% vs. 4.3%).

NYC Residential Drug-Free Treatment Center Clients

The New York City Department of Health has conducted an unlinked serosurvey among entrants to a drug-free residential program since 1993. Similar to results found in the New York City and vicinity drug-free study, the rate of HIV infection in females was twice that found in males (15.5% vs. 7.7%). Rates were highest among blacks, those over 40 and those who injected drugs.

Substance Abuse Initiative

The Substance Abuse Initiative currently funds 57 contracts at 96 clinic sites for HIV prevention and primary care services targeting more than 30,000 substance users throughout New York City, Long Island, the mid-Hudson region, Rochester, Buffalo and Central New York. According to data submitted by these programs, pretest counseling was provided to 11,834 people; 10,143 agreed to have blood drawn and 655 of these tested positive (see Figure 4-5). Total positivity was 6.5 percent. The rates varied by geographic area, from 8.3 percent in new York City to 2.8 percent in the rest of New York State. Most clients served were people of color: 35.4 percent were Hispanic and 30.9 percent were black. Approximately 39 percent of those tested were women.

HIV positivity was highest among blacks at 8.4 percent, followed by 8.3 percent for Hispanics and 2.7 percent for whites. Male clients had a positivity rate of 6.3 percent and females 6.7 percent.

Approximately 28.4 percent of those tested had previously injected drugs. The rate of infection among those clients was nearly three times that of those who had never injected drugs (12.0% vs. 4.3%). Of note, 19.0 percent of first-time-testing IDU females were HIV positive compared with 11.0 percent of first time testing IDU males.

Harm Reduction Initiative

The Commissioner of Health has regulatory authority to grant renewable two-year waivers to community-based not-for-profit organizations and governmental entities to conduct syringe exchange programs within the context of a comprehensive harm reduction model of HIV prevention. The program's client-centered approach combines exchange of syringes with

education and counseling on risk reduction practices related to sexual and drug-using behaviors. These programs distribute and demonstrate safer sex materials, safer injection techniques and provide referrals to HIV counseling and testing, primary health care, substance use interventions, legal, housing and other services.

Twelve waivers have been granted: nine for programs in New York City, and one each for programs in Buffalo, Rochester and Mount Vernon. Programs utilize various models and settings for the provision of services, including mobile vans, street-based fixed sites, storefronts, single room occupancy hotels, walking teams and health care facilities.

The 12 harm reduction/syringe exchange programs have reached almost 61,000 people since 1992. Of participants in harm reduction/syringe exchange programs, 26 percent were female, 74 percent were male, 43 percent were Hispanic, 29 percent

were black, 25 percent were white, 2 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander and 3 percent were Native American. More than 70 percent of participants were between the ages of 30 and 49.

As of December 31, 1997, harm reduction programs made 34,232 referrals: 12,165 were for substance use interventions. More than 7,700 referrals have been made for health care services, and more than 12,000 referrals have been made for other services, including housing, legal aid and entitlements.

Researchers found a 1.6 percent rate of HIV seroconversion per year among program participants, compared to rates of 4 to 8 percent in studies of high frequency injectors not participating in exchange programs. Syringe exchange programs in New York State are associated with a 50-75 percent decline in the rate of HIV infection among program participants.

Figure 4-1

Unlinked Survey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs* HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

Specimens Collected January 1992 - December 1997

	Patients Entering Treatment 1/92-12/96			Patients Entering Treatment 1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	3,460	11,920	29.0	475	2,248	21.1
Female	1,498	5,466	27.4	196	978	20.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	686	3,311	20.7	81	620	13.1
Black, non-Hispanic	1,781	5,415	32.9	233	968	24.1
Hispanic	2,513	8,628	29.1	357	1,618	22.1
Other/Unknown	27	163	16.6	1	25	4.0
Age						
20-29	478	3,126	15.3	40	456	8.8
30-39	2,366	7,885	30.0	262	1,364	19.2
40-49	1,840	5,253	35.0	323	1,150	28.1
Other/Unknown	323	1,253	25.8	47	261	18.0
Borough of Residence						
Bronx	1,676	5,746	29.2	217	1,081	20.1
Brooklyn	963	3,348	28.8	140	603	23.2
Manhattan	2,022	7,039	28.7	278	1,288	21.6
Queens	227	952	23.8	29	219	13.2
Staten Island	84	326	25.8	6	26	23.1
Injected Drugs in Last Year						
Yes	3,559	8,853	40.2	431	1,422	30.3
No	605	3,182	19.0	74	268	27.6
Unknown	843	5,482	15.4	167	1,541	10.8
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	1,081	1,907	56.7	152	309	49.2
No	994	4,912	20.2	115	623	18.5
Unknown	2,932	10,698	27.4	405	2,299	17.6
Total Tested**	5,007	17,517	28.6	672	3,231	20.8

* Includes data from three New York City programs with active participation from 1992 to present.

** Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Figure 4-2

Unlinked Survey in Drug Detoxification Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York State excluding New York City, January 1992 - December 1997

	1992-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	398	4,299	9.3	64	891	7.2
Female	124	1,700	7.3	26	311	8.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	89	2,189	4.1	19	572	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic	235	2,685	8.8	29	336	8.6
Hispanic	200	1,119	17.9	42	293	14.3
Other/Unknown	5	83	6.0	2	14	14.3
Age						
20-29	84	1,331	6.3	9	201	4.5
30-39	242	2,783	8.7	42	532	7.9
40-49	162	1,452	11.2	32	357	9.0
Other/Unknown	41	510	8.0	9	125	7.2
Ever Injected Drugs						
Yes	391	2,368	16.5	66	475	13.9
No	124	3,473	3.6	10	458	2.2
Unknown	14	235	6.0	16	282	5.7
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	223	1,175	19.0	28	148	18.9
No	143	3,376	4.2	12	444	2.7
Unknown	163	1,525	10.7	52	623	8.4
Total Tested*	529	6,076	8.7	92	1,215	7.6

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Figure 4-3

Unlinked Survey in Drug-Free Treatment Programs HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics and Risk

New York City and Vicinity, January 1992 - December 1997

	1992-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	189	4,491	4.2	34	986	3.5
Female	138	1,567	8.8	25	279	9.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	47	2,098	2.2	5	368	1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	207	2,598	8.0	42	602	7.0
Hispanic	76	1,361	5.6	12	278	4.3
Other/Unknown	3	72	4.2	1	23	4.3
Age						
20-29	99	2,114	4.7	8	317	2.5
30-39	178	2,226	8.0	42	473	8.9
40-49	42	383	11.0	9	148	6.1
Other/Unknown	14	1,406	1.0	1	334	0.3
Ever Injected Drugs						
Yes	110	754	14.6	6	120	5.0
No	216	5,303	4.1	28	602	4.7
Ever Shared Drug Injecting Equipment						
Yes	85	444	19.1	7	55	12.7
No	244	5,626	4.3	31	700	4.4
Total Tested*	333	6,129	5.4	60	1,272	4.7

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Figure 4-4

Unlinked Survey of Residential Drug-Free Treatment Center Clients HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1993 - December 1997

	1993-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	137	2,202	6.2	146	1,481	9.6
Female	83	657	12.6	117	634	18.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	13	296	4.4	7	171	4.1
Black, non-Hispanic	154	1,823	8.4	187	1,302	14.4
Hispanic	47	696	6.8	65	598	10.9
Age						
20-29	64	982	6.5	22	457	4.8
30-39	117	1,289	9.1	117	983	11.9
40+	39	306	12.7	122	622	19.6
Injection Drug Use Since 1978						
Yes	47	270	17.4	76	297	25.6
No	173	2,579	6.7	150	1,608	9.3
Drugs of Choice						
Injecting Drug Use and Crack Cocaine	21	127	16.5	16	50	32.0
Injecting Drug Use and No Crack Cocaine	26	143	18.2	49	196	25.0
Crack Cocaine and No Injecting Drug Use	152	2,037	7.5	84	718	11.7
Other Drug Use	21	552	3.8	115	1,159	9.9
Borough						
Bronx	40	618	6.5	23	227	10.1
Kings	79	898	8.8	193	1,306	14.8
New York	41	516	7.9	7	156	4.5
Queens	25	362	6.9	14	147	9.5
Other/Unknown	35	465	7.5	26	281	9.3
Total Tested*	220	2,859	7.7	263	2,117	12.4

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Source: New York City Department of Health

Figure 4-5

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, IDU Status and Residence of Client

New York State, January 1997 - December 1997

	Number Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Gender				
Male	7,221	6,217	392	6.31
Female	4,593	3,908	262	6.70
Unknown	20	18	1	5.56
Age				
<20	917	842	6	0.71
20-29	2,398	2,116	76	3.59
30-39	4,583	3,917	294	7.51
40-49	3,123	2,591	225	8.68
50+	774	641	52	8.11
Unknown	39	36	2	5.56
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3,554	3,215	88	2.74
Black	3,640	3,132	262	8.37
Hispanic	4,401	3,587	298	8.31
Asian/Pacific Islander	67	57	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	43	39	1	2.56
Other/Unknown	129	113	6	5.31
Injecting Drug Use				
Yes	3,342	2,879	344	11.95
No	8,492	7,264	311	4.28
Residence				
New York City	8,205	6,767	562	8.31
Rest of State	3,629	3,376	93	2.75
Total Tested	11,834	10,143	655	6.46

+ Based on complete individual data collection forms received.

* Does not include 445 cases with a missing result; 74 cases with no result reported; and 7 cases with an inconclusive test result.

HIV Infection in Prison Inmates

New York State Department of Health Survey

At one New York State correctional facility, which exclusively processes convicted male inmates, unlinked prevalence studies were conducted in 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994-1995 and 1996; nearly 5,000 inmates were tested. Overall, the rate of HIV prevalence has declined, from 17 percent in 1987 to 9 percent of those tested in 1996. In all years, rates were highest among inmates from New York City when compared to those from the rest of the state, among inmates more than 30-years old, among men of color, among men who reported a history of injecting drug use and among inmates with a reactive syphilis serology.

Prevalence studies have been conducted at four points in time at a facility that processes only convicted female inmates, in 1988, 1992-1993, 1994-1995 and 1996-1997. Unlike the consistently downward trend noted among incoming male inmates, prevalence rates among

female inmates have remained high, at 19 percent in 1988 and 18 percent in 1996-1997. Similar to findings among male inmates, prevalence rates were generally highest among residents of New York City, women of color, women who reported a history of injecting drug use and among those with a reactive syphilis serology.

Additional unlinked studies are planned to further track these trends in HIV prevalence among New York State inmates.

New York City Department of Health Survey

The New York City Department of Health conducted an unlinked HIV prevalence survey of New York City prison entrants during three sampling periods in 1989, 1991-1992 and again in 1996. People enrolled in these surveys had been remanded and taken into custody but not necessarily convicted of a crime. Because many incarcerated individuals are quickly released, the prevalence obtained from this survey may not be representative of individuals who are sentenced. HIV

prevalence was found to be higher among females. This was especially evident in 1996 where the rate in females was three times that of males (19.9% vs. 6.8%).

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program

To address the HIV-related health needs of the criminal justice population, the Department of Health provides HIV counseling and testing services and prevention education within the state prison system. Since October 1997, inmates have been offered the choice of oral fluid or blood testing for HIV. During 1997, the program provided HIV/AIDS prevention education to 6,570 male and female inmates in 15 state prisons and three county jails. A total of 5,990 inmates were provided pretest counseling and 5,582 agreed to test (see Figure 5-3). Data on 3,864 male inmates who sought testing revealed a 1.9 percent HIV positivity rate. Data on 1,168 female inmates tested in 1997 revealed a 5.3 percent HIV positivity rate.

Figure 5-1

Unlinked Survey of Prison Inmates

HIV Prevalence by Sex and Demographic Characteristics

New York State, 1987 through 1997

	Males		Females	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Region of Residence				
New York City	3,821	13	2,263	22
Rest of State	1,427	6	874	8
Age				
<20	415	1	99	5
20-29	2,420	7	1,302	15
30-39	1,708	17	1,337	21
40-49	586	22	357	24
50+/unknown	157	10	98	14
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	780	7	462	9
Black, non-Hispanic	2,657	10	1,691	17
Hispanic	1,790	16	995	25
Other/Unknown	59	8	45	13
Injecting Drug Use				
Yes	754	41	554	44
No	4,529	6	2,616	13
Syphilis Serology				
Reactive	271	26	694	29
Nonreactive	4,462	10	2,320	15
Total*	5,286	11	3,193	18

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing data.

Figure 5-2

Unlinked Survey of Correctional Facility Entrants HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1989 - December 1996

	1989-1992			1996		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	777	5,713	13.6	280	4,090	6.8
Female	385	1,577	24.4	264	1,324	19.9
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	104	632	16.5	47	499	9.4
Black, non-Hispanic	442	3,533	12.5	360	3,120	11.5
Hispanic	312	1,731	18.0	111	1,440	7.7
Other/Unknown	304	1,394	21.8	26	355	7.3
Age						
< 20	35	844	4.1	10	706	1.4
20-24	109	1,416	7.7	26	804	3.2
25-29	215	1,585	13.6	88	908	9.7
30-34	244	1,276	19.1	131	1,024	12.8
35+	405	1,545	26.2	263	1,686	15.6
Unknown	154	624	24.7	26	286	9.1
Syphilis Serology						
Reactive	269	890	30.2	141	585	24.1
Nonreactive	845	6,259	13.5	373	4,529	8.2
Unknown	48	141	34.0	27	300	9.0
Borough						
Bronx	159	1,195	13.3	89	969	9.2
Brooklyn	264	1,871	14.1	127	1,257	10.1
Manhattan	209	1,166	17.9	105	717	14.6
Queens	80	819	9.8	41	548	7.5
Staten Island	22	152	14.5	10	134	7.5
Other/Unknown	428	2,087	20.5	172	1,789	9.6
Total Tested	1,162	7,290	15.9	544	5,414	10.0

Source: New York City Department of Health

Figure 5-3

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program HIV Positivity by Inmate Demographics, IDU Status and Residence

New York State, January 1997 - December 1997

	Number Counseled	1997 Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Gender				
Male	4,160	3,864	72	1.86
Female	1,815	1,703	90	5.28
Unknown	15	15	1	6.67
Age				
<20	624	573	4	0.70
20-29	2,250	2,088	37	1.77
30-39	2,189	2,061	79	3.83
40-49	701	656	32	4.88
50+	165	153	9	5.88
Unknown	61	51	2	3.92
Race/Ethnicity				
White	1,203	1,135	19	1.67
Black	2,893	2,669	95	3.56
Hispanic	1,698	1,597	45	2.82
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	41	1	2.44
Native American/Alaskan	34	31	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	115	109	3	2.75
Injecting Drug Use				
Yes	533	509	44	8.64
No	5,457	5,073	119	2.35
Place of Residence Prior to Incarceration				
New York City	3,097	2,844	102	3.59
Rest of State	2,893	2,738	61	2.23
Total Tested	5,990	5,582	163	2.92

* Does not include 315 cases with a missing result; 25 cases with no results reported; and 5 cases with an inconclusive test result.

HIV Infection in Medical Patients

New York City TB Patients

Two different unlinked serosurveys have been conducted among TB patients in New York City. The first sampled patients with active TB hospitalized at two New York City medical centers with high TB case rates. This survey was conducted between 1988 and 1994. The second serosurvey, begun in 1988, samples patients with active disease who attend New York City Department of Health clinics. These clinics, located in four of the five boroughs, diagnose and treat people with TB.

Of the 6,730 specimens tested from 1990 through 1997, 1,577 were found to be HIV positive, for a prevalence of 23.4 percent. Prevalence was found to be highest in males (27.5%), blacks (35.3%), in those between the ages of 35-39 (35.2%) and in those with confirmed TB (31.9%).

Medical Practice Specimens Tested by New York City and New York State Laboratories

The New York City Department of Health has been testing specimens for HIV infection since 1985. Between 1985 and 1997, more than 1.7 million specimens were submitted by health care providers from a variety of settings (hospitals, private physicians' offices, anonymous testing and counseling sites, etc.). Since identifying information was not supplied, there is no way to ascertain whether more than one specimen was submitted by an individual. However, the data provide insight into the use of the HIV antibody test in New York City.

During 1997, 120,828 specimens were tested, for an HIV prevalence of 5.2 percent. Seroprevalence rates were generally highest among males, blacks and those 40-59 years of age.

Community Health Clinics

The AIDS Institute supports HIV/AIDS prevention and primary care services in 41 community-based ambulatory care centers throughout the state. These programs offer outpatient

HIV services including counseling, testing, primary care, case management, partner notification, transportation and mental health and substance abuse counseling. During 1997, 24,515 people received HIV testing in these community-based settings. The overall HIV positivity was 2.2 percent.

A smaller subset of providers submit detailed client data that includes demographic and risk behavior variables. Of those tested in 1997, more than 41 percent were male and 58 percent were female (see Figure 6-5). Positivity was 4.3 percent among men tested and 1.9 percent among women tested. The highest positivity rate for adults was found in the 40-49 age group at 6.1 percent, followed by 4.3 percent positivity for those aged 30-39. Of those tested who were under age 20, 0.3 percent were positive.

The positivity rate for Blacks was 4.3 percent, 3.1 percent for Hispanics and 1.4 percent for Whites. Positivity was highest among injecting drug users (IDU) (14.4%), men who have sex with men (12.6%) and sex partners of IDU (7.3%).

Figure 6-1

Unlinked Survey of Chest Clinic Clients with Confirmed or Suspected Tuberculosis

HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

New York City, Specimens Collected January 1990 - December 1997

	1990-1996			1997		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	995	3,163	31.5	125	910	13.7
Female	400	1,865	21.4	50	775	6.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	98	489	20.0	18	163	11.0
Black, non-Hispanic	911	2,362	38.6	119	552	21.6
Hispanic	347	1,427	24.3	34	496	6.9
Other/Unknown	46	767	6.0	4	474	0.8
Age						
< 20	5	145	3.4	2	174	1.1
20-24	36	323	11.1	1	111	0.9
25-29	119	472	25.2	7	168	4.2
30-34	235	701	33.5	29	198	14.6
35-39	323	790	40.9	32	219	14.6
40+	684	2,611	26.2	104	815	12.8
Clinical Diagnosis						
Confirmed TB Case	1,094	3,263	33.5	53	336	15.8
Suspected TB Case	308	1,782	17.3	58	460	12.6
Indicated Risk*						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	65	84	77.4	10	15	66.7
Injecting Drug Users	452	650	69.5	41	58	70.7
Heterosexual Partner at Risk	109	417	26.1	28	180	15.6
Crack Cocaine User	253	488	51.8	21	50	42.0
Other/Unknown	831	3,978	20.9	96	1,431	6.7
Borough						
Bronx	254	736	34.5	1	18	5.6
Brooklyn	591	2,132	27.7	33	424	7.8
Manhattan	396	1,159	34.2	42	136	30.9
Queens	130	927	14.0	20	479	12.6
Total Tested**	1,402	5,045	27.8	175	1,685	10.4

* Risk behavior categories are not mutually exclusive, some individuals may have more than one risk, and others may have no risk indicated.

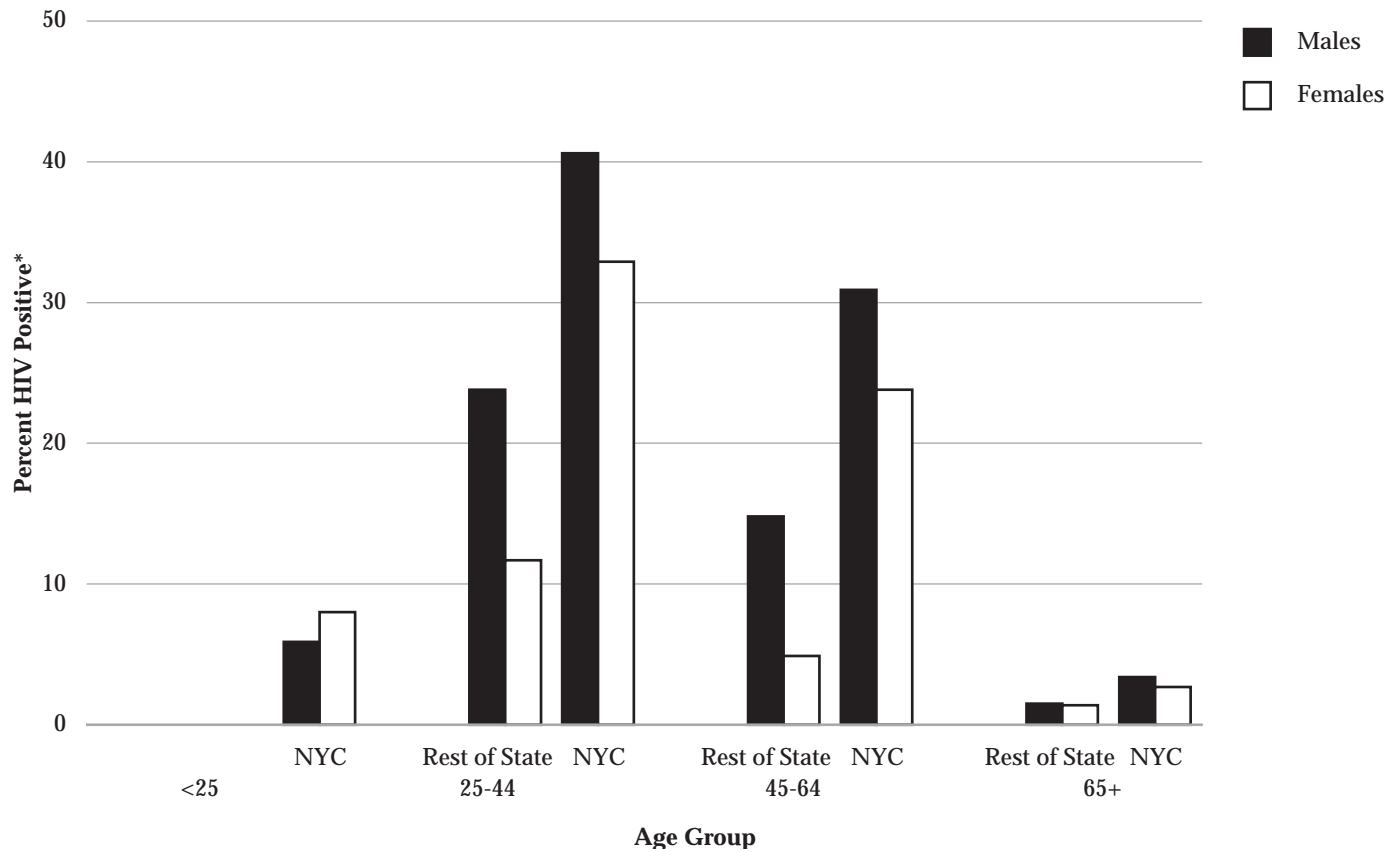
**Total may not equal the sum of the columns due to missing values.

Source: New York City Department of Health

Figure 6-2

HIV Status of Tuberculosis Cases by Sex

New York State, 1997



* Percent HIV positive represents a minimum estimate as some cases have unknown test results.
The percent of known HIV status in New York City = 73.5% of 1,730 TB cases.
The percent of known HIV status in New York State (excluding New York City) = 39.1% of 535 TB cases.

Figure 6-3

HIV Prevalence in Blood Specimens Tested by the New York City Laboratory

New York City, January 1997 - December 1997

	1997	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Specimen Category		
City-Operated Anonymous Sites	12,927	3.6
State-Operated Anonymous Sites	747	3.9
Private Physicians	7,882	8.2
Prisoners	6,528	7.6
STD Clinic Clients	23,718	3.0
TB Clinic Clients	3,241	4.0
Hospitals	44,513	5.4
Medical Examiner	5,482	10.0
Other	15,790	5.5
Sex		
Male	50,791	7.4
Female	67,304	3.5
Unknown	2,733	8.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	13,333	3.0
Black, non-Hispanic	50,282	6.8
Hispanic	46,115	4.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,095	1.3
Native American/Alaskan Native	214	4.7
Other/Unknown	6,789	6.0
Age		
< 20	15,739	1.5
20-29	42,708	2.4
30-39	34,109	7.1
40-49	15,933	11.0
50-59	5,832	7.8
60+	2,760	5.9
Unknown	3,747	7.3
Borough		
Bronx	31,326	5.2
Brooklyn	29,351	6.1
Manhattan	26,602	4.7
Queens	19,986	2.7
Staten Island	1,523	2.8
Other/Unknown	12,040	8.7
Total Tested	120,828	5.2

Source: New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories

Figure 6-4

HIV Prevalence in Medical Practice Specimens Tested by the New York State Laboratory

New York State, 1989 - 1997

	1989 Through 1996			1997		
	Number Tested ¹	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested ¹	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Specimen Category²						
Physician Offices	250,607	7,061	2.82	14,321	204	1.42
Hospitals	116,860	10,056	8.61	3,605	176	4.88
STD Clinics	166,858	2,725	1.63	24,575	173	0.70
Family Planning	255,394	2,963	1.16	49,494	427	0.86
PCAP Clinic	34,178	370	1.08	2,149	14	0.65
Drug Treatment	41,431	4,019	9.70	6,993	249	3.56
TB Clinic	6,373	180	2.82	1,133	9	0.79
Prisons	116,325	27,474	23.61	16,292	540	3.31
Other	198,159	5,458	2.75	13,135	257	1.96
Sex						
Male	551,257	37,173	6.74	54,241	1,290	2.38
Female	674,616	13,406	1.99	75,556	728	0.96
Age						
13-19	147,215	493	0.33	27,499	39	0.14
20-29	482,166	11,243	2.33	52,420	445	0.85
30-39	323,407	20,849	6.44	30,349	877	2.89
40-49	131,697	8,947	6.79	12,657	508	4.01
50+	65,640	2,202	3.35	4,205	84	1.99
Race/Ethnicity						
White	666,426	12,229	1.83	62,310	301	0.48
Black	286,678	19,176	6.68	36,374	1,030	2.83
Hispanic	173,925	12,463	7.16	23,913	592	2.48
Asian	13,769	79	0.57	1,576	7	0.44
Other	40,131	1,107	2.75	5,624	88	1.56
Region						
Albany	189,537	5,815	3.06	25,762	320	1.24
Buffalo	143,233	4,811	3.35	18,673	221	1.18
Lower Hudson	173,728	6,820	3.92	20,340	244	1.99
New York City	149,769	9,500	6.34	27,472	897	3.26
Rochester	138,530	2,772	2.00	17,771	172	0.96
Syracuse	144,635	2,824	1.95	21,748	185	0.85

¹ Includes specimens for patients/clients age 13 and above.

² Total number of specimens in each category varies due to missing data.

Source: New York State Department of Health Wadsworth Center HIV testing laboratory

Figure 6-5

Community Health Clinics HIV Positivity by Client Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category of Those Tested

New York State, 1997

	Number Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Gender				
Male	7,735	7,163	308	4.30
Female	11,308	9,989	188	2.10
Unknown	29	24	0	0.00
Age				
<20	2,984	2,641	7	0.27
20-29	6,735	6,014	92	1.53
30-39	5,500	5,000	216	4.32
40-49	2,703	2,480	152	6.13
50+	1,110	1,008	29	2.88
Unknown	40	33	0	0.00
Race				
White	5,864	5,355	75	1.40
Black	6,205	5,487	233	4.25
Hispanic	6,287	5,693	178	3.13
Asian/Pacific Islander	269	243	1	0.41
Native American	48	41	2	4.88
Other/Unknown	399	357	7	1.96
Exposure Category				
Injecting Drug Use	935	864	124	14.35
Men Who Have Sex With Men	839	772	97	12.56
Sex Partner of IDU	486	450	33	7.33
Heterosexual Sex	15,619	14,004	221	1.58
Other	400	368	8	2.17
Risk Exposure Unknown	793	718	13	1.81
Total Tested	19,072	17,176	496	2.89

** Does not include 690 cases with a missing result; 94 cases with no result reported; and 10 cases

State-Operated Anonymous Test Sites

Free and anonymous HIV counseling and antibody testing was available at 40 state-operated clinics in 21 counties on a walk-in or appointment basis. Since June 1997, the program has been offering both oral fluid and blood testing for HIV. During 1997, 11,282 individuals were counseled and tested for HIV. The statewide HIV positivity rate in 1997 was 1.4 percent. The rate of HIV infection identified by state-run clinics in New York City was

3.8 percent while the rate of HIV infection identified in the rest of the state was 1.1 percent.

Statewide, 73 percent of those tested at state-run anonymous sites were white, accounting for 29 percent of all HIV positives. Blacks accounted for 15 percent of those tested and 46 percent of total positives. Hispanics accounted for 9 percent of those tested and 22 percent of positives.

Figure 7-1

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Positivity by Sex and Location of Test Site

New York State, 1997

	Number Counseled	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive*
Albany Area				
Males	774	700	8	1.14
Females	625	570	2	0.35
Unknown	3	3	0	0.00
Total	1,402	1,273	10	0.79
Buffalo Area				
Males	1,009	871	6	0.69
Females	1,080	897	5	0.56
Unknown	10	5	0	0.00
Total	2,099	1,773	11	0.62
Long Island/Lower Hudson**				
Males	2,085	2,007	43	2.14
Females	2,018	1,956	19	0.97
Unknown	3	3	0	0.00
Total	4,106	3,966	62	1.56
New York City***				
Males	601	541	32	5.91
Females	529	480	8	1.67
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,130	1,021	40	3.92
Rochester Area				
Males	551	532	2	0.38
Females	438	429	4	0.93
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00
Total	989	961	6	0.62
Syracuse Area				
Males	1,023	1,008	17	1.69
Females	936	923	2	0.22
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,959	1,931	19	0.98
Other/Unknown Area				
Males	18	14	2	14.29
Females	27	20	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00
Total	45	34	2	14.29
Total				
Males	6,061	5,673	110	1.94
Females	5,653	5,275	40	0.76
Unknown	16	11	0	0.00
Total	11,730	10,959	150	1.37

* Includes Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam counties.

** Includes only state-operated anonymous test sites in New York City.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*

New York State, 1997

	Injecting Drug Use		Men Who Have Sex With Men		Sex Partner of IDU		Heterosexual Contact		Other/ Unknown		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive
New York City Sites**												
White												
Male	9	11.11	30	3.33	5	0.00	128	0.78	3	0.00	175	1.71
Female	5	20.00	—	—	4	0.00	144	0.00	7	0.00	160	0.63
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black												
Male	5	60.00	30	6.67	4	0.00	187	6.42	4	50.00	230	8.26
Female	3	0.00	—	—	9	0.00	219	2.28	15	0.00	246	2.03
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic												
Male	4	25.00	36	19.44	2	0.00	123	3.25	7	28.57	172	8.14
Female	2	0.00	—	—	9	0.00	140	0.71	9	11.11	160	1.25
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander												
Male	0	0.00	6	0.00	0	0.00	17	5.88	—	—	23	4.35
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.00	4	0.00	19	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaskan/Native American												
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.00	—	—	3	0.00
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.00	—	—	1	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/Unknown												
Male	—	—	4	0.00	—	—	22	0.00	—	—	26	0.00
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.00	2	0.00	18	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total NYC	28	21.43	106	9.43	33	0.00	1,015	2.36	51	1.51	1,233	3.65

	Injecting Drug Use		Men Who Have Sex With Men		Sex Partner of IDU		Heterosexual Contact		Other/ Unknown		Total	
	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive
Rest of State Sites**												
White												
Male	141	1.42	1,149	1.65	70	0.00	2,549	0.35	84	1.19	3,993	0.78
Female	77	1.30	—	—	184	0.54	3,280	0.24	135	0.00	3,676	0.27
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.00	5	0.00
Black												
Male	50	14.00	68	5.88	15	0.00	409	2.44	11	9.09	553	3.98
Female	22	9.09	—	—	40	15.00	502	2.59	19	0.00	583	3.60
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.00	1	0.00
Hispanic												
Male	17	5.88	74	9.46	1	0.00	227	2.20	9	0.00	328	3.96
Female	2	0.00	—	—	19	0.00	247	0.40	8	0.00	276	0.36
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander												
Male	—	—	15	6.67	—	—	42	0.00	1	0.00	58	1.72
Female	—	—	—	—	2	0.00	54	0.00	0	0.00	56	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaskan/Native American												
Male	—	—	2	0.00	2	0.00	18	5.56	—	—	22	4.55
Female	1	0.00	—	—	—	—	15	0.00	—	—	16	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/Unknown												
Male	5	0.00	20	15.00	—	—	65	3.08	2	0.00	92	5.43
Female	1	0.00	—	—	1	0.00	56	0.00	4	0.00	62	0.00
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.00	5	0.00
Total Rest of State	316	4.11	1,328	2.56	334	2.10	7,464	0.66	284	0.70	9,726	1.08
NYS Total	344	5.52	1,434	3.07	367	1.91	8,479	0.86	335	2.09	*****	1.37

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest. Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Planning Resources

Community Needs Index (CNI)

In 1990, the AIDS Institute developed the Community Needs Index (CNI) to assist HIV prevention programs in identifying communities in need of HIV prevention resources.

• *Methodology*

The CNI is a composite measure of 10 indicators that include each zip code's AIDS and HIV infection rates, as well as rates of HIV risk behaviors. Using a variation of factor analysis, the 10 component rates are reduced to two raw scores which are relatively unrelated to one another, while controlling for redundancy and correlation among the variables. The two scores are then combined into a single composite score based on the proportion of variance each explains.

A zip code's composite score is assigned a "high," "moderate" or "low" need designation based on how it compares to the scores of other zip codes in its region. A CNI value of "high" denotes the 20 percent of zip codes with the highest raw scores, "moderate" represents the next highest 20 percent of the scores and "low" represents the 60 percent of the zip codes with the lowest scores for the region.

• *Tables and Maps*

CNI information is presented both in tabular and graphic format to facilitate program planning. A single county CNI table and map are presented for reference.

CNI information for Albany County zip codes is arrayed from highest to lowest need. Typically, zip codes with a high need score are given priority in HIV prevention resource allocation, but other information on the area is also considered.

The population size of each zip code is presented to enable comparisons of the magnitude of need within zip codes with the same CNI score. Also displayed are the 10 variables used to calculate the composite score. An "H" appears in the column for a specific variable if the rate for that zip code was among the highest 20 percent of rates for the region. Identifying high individual rates may be helpful in deciding what kinds of services are needed and where they should be targeted. Composite need scores are suppressed when based on a very small number of cases or on a zip code population of fewer than 300. This is done to address issues of reliability and confidentiality.

Albany County zip codes with high, moderate or low needs scores are plotted on a map that shows agencies providing HIV prevention services and HIV/AIDS health care. The types of services provided by each agency are also identified. Agencies are identified by the zip code of their mailing address; this does not necessarily reflect the total geographic area served by the agency. Knowledge of the local area and a review of program statistics, e.g., clients served, units

of service, personnel or funds allocated are necessary supplements.

CNI reports are updated biennially. The 1995 edition includes, in addition to information related to CNI scores, racial/ethnic, language and socioeconomic data for each zip code, and regional maps to facilitate comparison of prevention needs. CNI reports are available for each county and borough in New York State. Regional reports are prepared for three regions: New York City (the five boroughs), New York City vicinity (Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester counties) and upstate (remaining counties in the state). CNI reports are available from the Office of Program Evaluation and Research, AIDS Institute, Room 244 Corning Tower, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12237-0684, (518) 486-6096.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) contains information on the prevalence of disease and health-related behaviors, which is obtained through a nationwide telephone survey of adults aged 18 and over. The BRFSS is funded by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and has been conducted continuously since 1985. All 50 states, the District of Columbia and three territories currently administer the standardized

questionnaire to a representative sample of adult residents. Information collected on a regular basis includes nutrition, weight control, exercise, HIV/AIDS, alcohol and tobacco consumption, women's health, cholesterol awareness, hypertension awareness and health care coverage/utilization. Survey results, reported by the CDC on an annual basis, are weighted to reflect the age, gender and racial¹ distribution of adult residents in each state. This information is used to track major risk factors for chronic disease, to evaluate health promotions and to guide policy decisions.

Questions relating to HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors have been included in the BRFSS surveys since 1990. In 1996 and 1997, New York State included an additional module dealing exclusively with HIV-related sexual risk behaviors, which was administered to a subset of the sample receiving the HIV/AIDS module. Preliminary findings from the general HIV/AIDS module as reported by the CDC using 1997 BRFSS survey data from New York State include the following:

- Fourteen percent of New York State respondents (between 18-64 years of age) said that they had changed some aspect of their sexual behavior during the previous 12 months, in response to what they knew about HIV infection. A larger proportion of young adults (26% of those in the 18-24 year age group and 18%

between the ages of 25-34 years) reported having changed their sexual behavior, in contrast to adults aged 35-44 years (12%), individuals between 45-54 (8%) and people 55-64 years of age (4%). African-American (28%) and Hispanic (20%) respondents were at least twice as likely as whites (10%) to report recently having adopted HIV-related changes in behavior.

- People who reported having changed their sexual behavior were asked several follow-up questions to identify the specific risk reduction measures adopted. Eighty-one percent reported that, during the 12 months preceding the interview, they decreased their number of sex partners or totally abstained from sex. A majority also reported that they had sex with only one partner (80%) and that they always used condoms for protection from HIV (60%).

- Forty-two percent of New York State adults said that they had been tested for HIV infection at some time in the past, with males (43%) and females (42%) equally as likely to report having been tested. A majority of African-American (53%) and Hispanic (59%) respondents reported having been tested for HIV, in comparison to only 38 percent of whites. People aged 25-34 years (58%) were more likely than other age group to say that they had been tested. The most frequently mentioned reasons for being tested for HIV infection included the desire to know if

they were infected with HIV (32%), having an HIV test as part of a routine medical checkup (13%) or while applying for life insurance (11%). Thirty-two percent of women between the ages of 18-34 years reported that they had most recently been tested during pregnancy.

- Among those who reported having been tested for HIV infection, 83 percent said that they received the results of their last test. Of this latter group, however, fewer than half (46%) stated that they did not receive counseling when receiving their test results.

Additional findings from the sexual risk behavior module, which was administered to a subset of the previous sample, include the following:

- Seventy-two percent of adults between the ages of 18-49 years reported that they had sexual intercourse with only one partner during the year prior to the interview. An additional 6 percent reported having two or three sexual partners, and 2 percent had four or more partners. Fifteen percent of adults said that they were celibate, and 5 percent did not respond to the question. Men (13%) were more than twice as likely to report having two or more sexual partners than women (5%). Adults between the ages of 18-24 years were more likely than others to report more than one sexual partner during the previous year (19% in contrast to 8% of adults 25-34 years and

5% aged 35-44 years).

Approximately half of the respondents aged 18-49 were married at the time the survey was administered.

- Fewer than one-third of those in the sample between the ages of 18-49 years (30%) reported that they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Condom use was reported by a majority (60%) of adults under 25 years of age and decreased to 30 percent of individuals between the ages of 25-34 years and 21 percent between 35-44 years. A larger proportion of African-American (40%) and Hispanic (33%) respondents said that they used condoms during their most recent episode of sexual intercourse, in contrast to 28 percent of whites.

- Adults who reported that they had used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse were asked why they had chosen

to adopt this behavior. Thirty percent of the adults in this group reported that they had used a condom to prevent pregnancy, 8 percent said they had used a condom to prevent sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis or AIDS and the majority of respondents (61%) reported that they had used a condom for prevention of both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Overall responsibility for the implementation of the New York State BRFSS resides in the Department of Health Bureau of Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance; different divisions in the department conduct data analyses and report questions related to their areas of expertise. Requests for additional information on HIV/AIDS questions in the 1996 BRFSS may be directed to the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology at (518) 474-4284 or to the Office of Program Evaluation and Research in the AIDS Institute at (518) 486-6096.

¹ CDC data are weighted according to the distribution of white versus non-white respondents in each state.

Figure 8-1

HIV Services by Zip Code

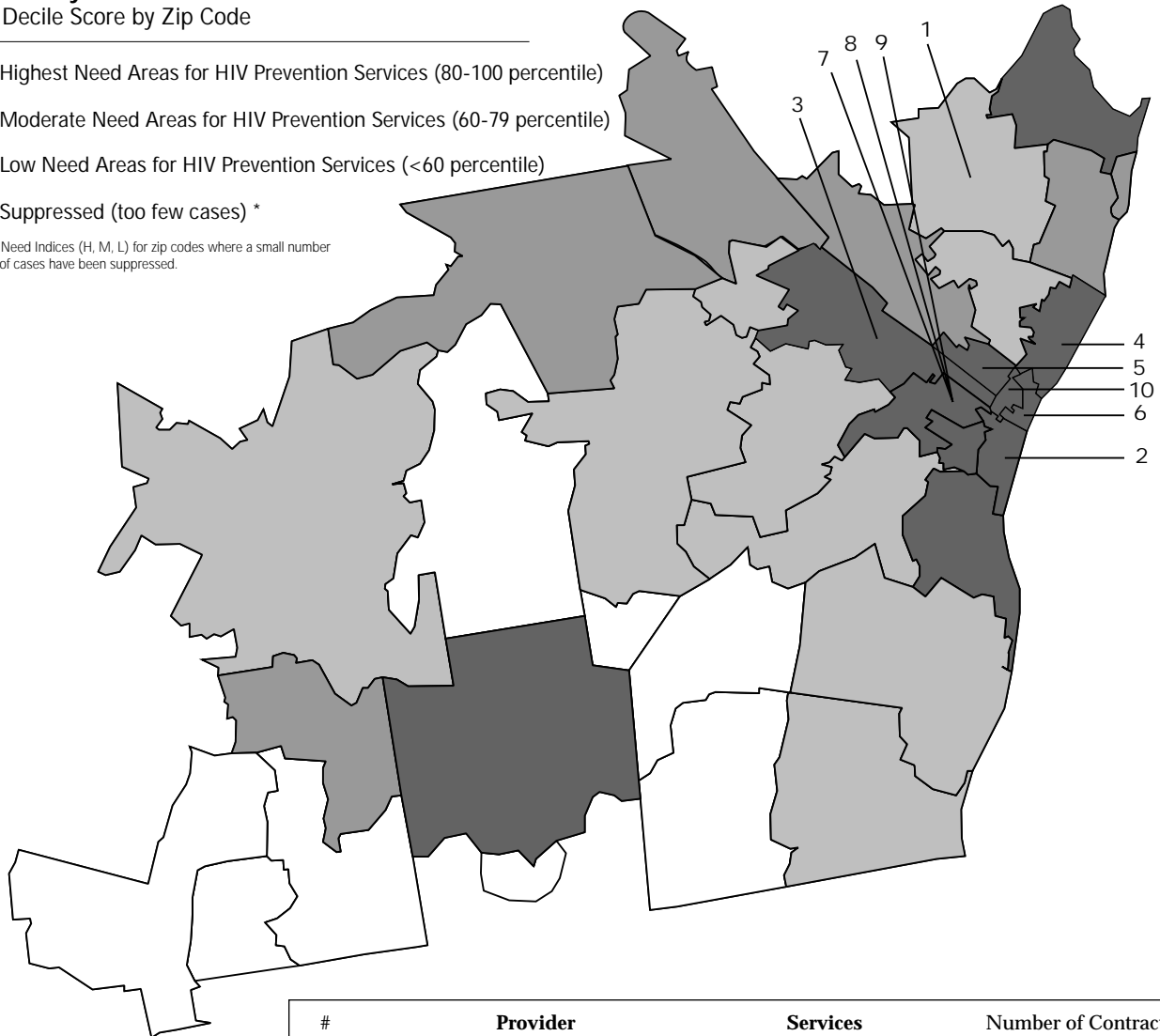
Albany County, 1996

Community Need Index

Rank Decile Score by Zip Code

- Highest Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (80-100 percentile)
- Moderate Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (60-79 percentile)
- Low Need Areas for HIV Prevention Services (<60 percentile)
- Suppressed (too few cases) *

* Need Indices (H, M, L) for zip codes where a small number of cases have been suppressed.



#	Provider	Services	Number of Contracts
1	Albany/Schenectady/Schoharie BOCES	A	1
2	AIDS Council of Northeastern New York	A, C, G, H, I, J	3
3	Community Maternity Services	A, C, G, I, J	1
4	Altamont Program	A, G, H	1
5	Equinox	A, C	1
6	Whitney M. Young Jr. Health Center	A, B, C, E, I, J	3
7	Albany Medical Center	A, B, C, H	1
8	Albany Medical College	A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J	3
9	Albany Medical College – Mid-Hudson HIV Care Center	A, B, C, E, J	2
10	Arbor Hill Community Center	A	1

KEY

A = Education, Training, Outreach
 B = Counseling and Testing
 C = Support Services
 D = Acute Care
 E = Primary Care

F = Chronic Care

G = Evaluation, Quality Assurance, Consulting
 H = Service Coordination
 I = Infrastructure Development
 J = Case Management

Figure 8-2

Risk Indicators, HIV Infection/Illness and AIDS Cases by Zip Code Albany County, 1996

Risk Indicators								HIV Infection/Illness			AIDS Cases	
Zip Code	Need	Total Pop.	Low Birth Weight	Teen Pregnancy	Cocaine Discharges	Opioid Discharges	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Newborn Sero-prevalence	Male HIV Discharges	Female HIV Discharges	AIDS Cases Homosexual/Bisexual	AIDS Cases Other
12207	H	2,585	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12210	H	9,755	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12202	H	11,131	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12206	H	17,360	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		H
12204	H	6,798		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
12208	H	22,253	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12209	H	9,932			H	H	H		H	H		
12193	H	1,913	H									
12203	H	33,187		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
12047	H	19,105		H	H	H	H	H				
12077	H	4,212					H					
12183	M	2,428		H	H		H					
12205	M	25,801			H	H			H			H
12189	M	16,532			H	H	H		H			
12303	M	28,364			H			H		H		H
12147	M	555					H					
12009	M	5,552			H				H			H
12211	L	12,475							H			H
12143	L	5,883				H						
12110	L	20,031										
12159	L	5,142							H			
12023	L	2,199	H									
12158	L	6,206										
12084	L	3,999					H					
12186	L	7,070										
12054	L	15,606										
12007*		218										
12041*		336										
12046*		988										
12055*		487										
12059*		2,323										
12067*		1,226										
12120*		615										
12469*		370										

* Need indices suppressed.

AIDS Morbidity and Mortality

More than 122,500 AIDS cases were confirmed in New York State through the end of 1997 (see Figure 9-2). New York State continues to lead the country in annual and cumulative AIDS incidence; cases diagnosed in New York State accounted for more than 19 percent of the 641,086 AIDS cases confirmed in the United States through December 1997. New York State also has the highest AIDS incidence rate of any state in the nation, with more than 72 AIDS cases diagnosed in 1997 per 100,000 population (see Figure 9-2). Compared to total United States cases, a greater proportion of New York State cases are among injecting drug users (IDUs) (44.1% vs. 25.2%), women (21.8% vs. 16.0%) and people of color (71.4% vs. 54.9%) (see Figure 9-3).

The AIDS epidemic in New York State continues to be dominated by cases diagnosed among people of color, IDUs and males (see Figure 9-4). Women and those heterosexually exposed to HIV have been increasingly affected by the AIDS epidemic in successive years, and the proportion of the epidemic affecting people of color continues to rise. Eighty-one percent of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in New York State are residents of New York City.

The New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and the New York City Department of Health Office of HIV and AIDS Surveillance receive reports of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases from health care providers under Section 24.1 of the New York State Sanitary Code, which mandates the reporting of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases to the state health commissioner. Beginning in 1994, CD4 testing laboratories also report individuals whose absolute CD4+ cell counts are below 200 cells/mm³ or below 14 percent of total lymphocytes. Confidentiality of all reports is protected under Public Health Law § 206(l)(j).

Surveillance of AIDS relies on the voluntary reporting of potential cases from these sources, and the New York State AIDS Case Surveillance Registry, maintained by the New York State Department of Health, accurately represents the reports received by Health Department officials. The registry is not 100 percent complete because not all AIDS cases are reported. In addition, the AIDS Case Registry may not accurately reflect all those receiving AIDS care in New York State; many individuals with AIDS diagnosed in other states may currently be receiving care in New York State, and individuals originally diagnosed in New York State may be receiving care in another state.

All data presented here are from the New York State AIDS Surveillance Case Registry, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and from neighboring states where indicated. Where New York State AIDS case data are presented with data from other regions (e.g., national data or data from contiguous states), the New York State data presented are consistent with available data from those regions, those cases confirmed through December 1997 (see Figures 9-2 through 9-5). In all other presentations, the most recent data available at the time of analysis, those cases diagnosed through December 1997 and confirmed through April 1998, were used. This time frame allows for some additional time to confirm AIDS cases diagnosed in 1997. Due to the differences in these two data sets, New York State data presented in tables with data from other regions will be lower than data presented for New York State alone. Due to the lag in AIDS case reporting and the time required to confirm reported cases, AIDS case data for 1996 and 1997 are currently incomplete.

A uniform surveillance case definition for AIDS was established by the CDC in the early 1980s, and has been modified three times, each time expanding the range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions, and incorporating HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The first modification occurred in

1985, the second in 1987 and the most recent in 1993.

The 1993 expansion of the AIDS case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected individuals with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells per cubic millimeter, or less than 14 percent of total lymphocytes, and individuals diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer. The case definition was not expanded for pediatric cases (those under 13 years of age).

Particularly due to the new immunologic criterion of the expanded case definition, which in 1997 accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS diagnoses in New York State, the number of cases reported to the health departments grew considerably following the 1993 expansion. Of the 44,000 AIDS cases diagnosed in the last four years (1994-1997), 64 percent were diagnosed under the immunologic criterion (see Figure 9-7).

Because all earlier case definitions required the diagnosis of an AIDS-defining opportunistic condition, cases diagnosed under the immunologic criterion (prior to the development of an opportunistic condition) were effectively diagnosed earlier in the spectrum of HIV disease than other AIDS cases. The effect of this new criterion was to create a large and sudden increase in the number of cases

around the year 1993.

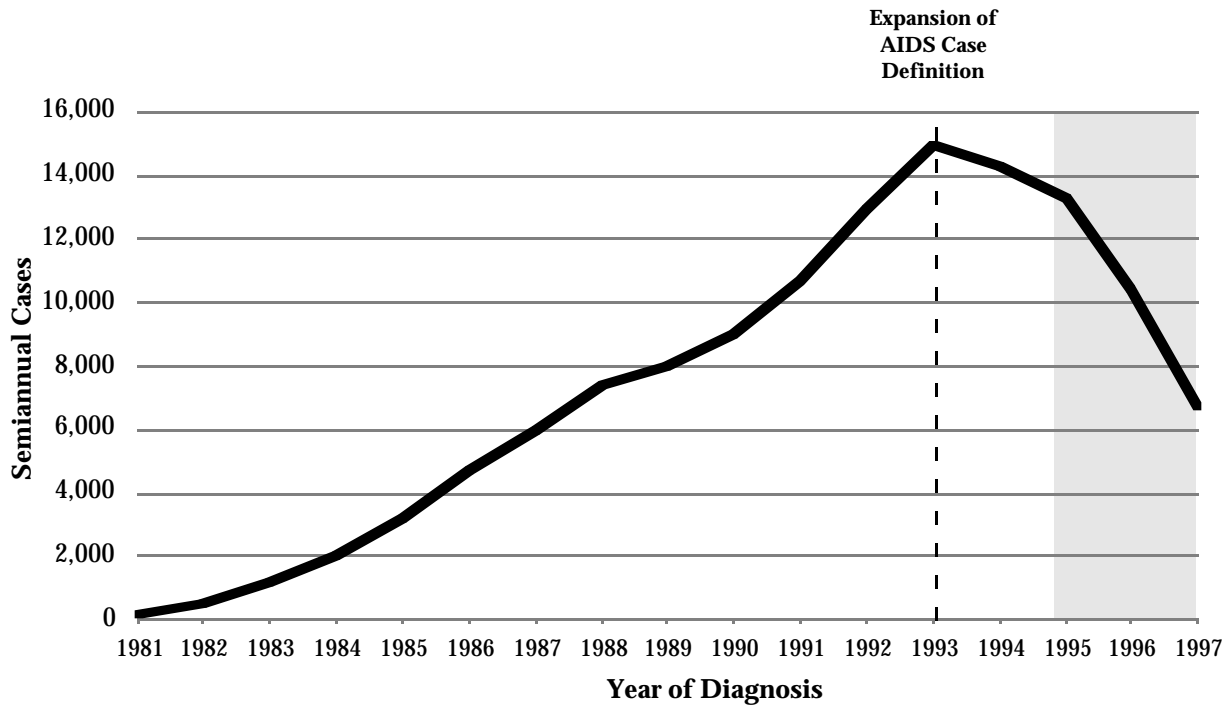
Accordingly, all line graphs in this section, which present adult AIDS cases over time, emphasize that cases diagnosed around 1993 were strongly impacted by the expansion of the case definition.

In 1997, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology was allocated special funding from the CDC to conduct AIDS surveillance case finding in prisons. Throughout 1997, AIDS surveillance and the New York State Department of Correctional Services staff worked cooperatively to carry out this project. As a result, more than 2,300 AIDS cases among prisoners were identified and added to the New York State AIDS Registry in 1997, representing 17.3 percent of cases confirmed in New York State in 1997. Because over 80 percent of the diagnoses were in counties outside of New York City, the impact of this initiative on AIDS surveillance data was more marked in the rest of the state where the initiative accounted for more than 40 percent of cases confirmed in 1997. These 2,387 cases were diagnosed in the period 1991-1997, and are included in the data presented here. As a result, counties housing Department of Correctional Services facilities may show significant increases in the number of AIDS cases attributed to them. Further information on this project and its results are presented on pages 132-136.

Figure 9-1

Total AIDS Incidence by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998



Year of Diagnosis		Number of Cases
Through	1981	205
	1982	551
	1983	1,188
	1984	2,057
	1985	3,211
	1986	4,690
	1987	5,980
	1988	7,394
	1989	8,029
	1990	8,971
	1991	10,687
	1992	12,966
	1993*	14,999
	1994	14,275
	1995	13,335
	1996*	10,401
	1997*	6,701
Total		125,640

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

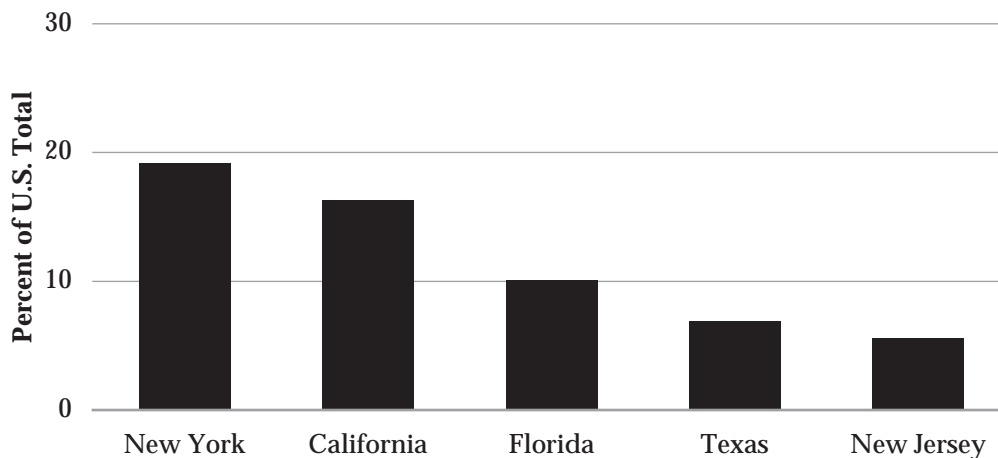
Figure 9-2

States That Have Reported 5,000 or More AIDS Cases

Cases Confirmed through December 1997

Area	Total Cases	Percent of National Total	Cases Confirmed in 1997	
			Number	Rate per 100,000 population
New York State*	122,543	19.1	13,795	72.7
California	104,756	16.3	7,029	21.8
Florida	64,906	10.1	6,098	41.6
Texas	44,501	6.9	4,718	24.3
New Jersey	36,110	5.6	3,226	40.1
Puerto Rico	20,611	3.2	2,040	53.3
Illinois	20,398	3.2	1,842	15.5
Pennsylvania	19,323	3.0	1,912	15.9
Georgia	18,734	2.9	1,722	23.0
Maryland	17,138	2.7	1,875	36.8
Massachusetts	12,912	2.0	863	14.1
District of Columbia	10,409	1.6	998	188.7
Virginia	10,271	1.6	1,175	17.4
Louisiana	10,208	1.6	1,094	25.1
Connecticut	9,738	1.5	1,222	37.4
Ohio	9,565	1.5	848	7.6
Michigan	9,258	1.4	882	9.0
Washington	8,226	1.3	641	11.4
North Carolina	8,166	1.3	850	11.4
Missouri	7,827	1.2	577	10.7
South Carolina	7,027	1.1	779	20.7
Tennessee	6,311	1.0	784	14.6
Colorado	6,130	1.0	380	9.8
Arizona	5,468	0.9	448	9.8

States with Largest Share of U.S. AIDS Cases



* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. All other state data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-3

Cumulative AIDS Cases* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1997

	Cumulative United States		Cumulative New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	309,247	48.2	37,733	30.8
Injecting Drug Users	161,872	25.2	54,069	44.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	40,534	6.3	3,727	3.0
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	4,689	0.7	416	0.3
Heterosexual Contact	58,884	9.2	9,906	8.1
Adult Transfusion/Tissue Recipient	8,214	1.3	620	0.5
Adult Undetermined	49,560	7.7	14,174	11.6
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	7,335	1.2	1,823	1.5
Pediatric-All Other	751	0.1	75	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	288,541	45.0	34,867	28.5
Black	230,029	35.9	50,371	41.1
Hispanic	115,354	18.0	36,331	29.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,589	0.7	705	0.6
Native American/Alaskan Native	1,783	0.3	58	<0.1
Unknown	790	0.1	211	0.2
Gender				
Male	538,703	84.0	95,781	78.2
Female	102,383	16.0	26,762	21.8
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	8,086	1.3	1,898	1.5
Adults	633,000	98.7	120,645	98.5
Total	641,086	100.0	122,543	100.0

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis (continued)

	Cumulative New York City		Cumulative Rest of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	31,495	31.8	6,238	26.5
Injecting Drug Use	43,858	44.3	10,211	43.4
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	2,746	2.8	981	4.2
Adult Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	240	0.2	176	0.7
Heterosexual Contact	7,936	8	1,970	8.4
Adult Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	330	0.3	290	1.2
Adult Undetermined	10,722	10.8	3,452	14.7
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	1,611	1.6	212	0.9
Pediatric-All Other	54	0.1	21	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	25,238	25.5	9,629	40.9
Black	41,396	41.8	8,975	38.1
Hispanic	31,514	31.8	4,817	20.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	650	0.7	55	0.2
Native American/ Alaskan Native	32	<0.1	26	0.1
Unknown	162	0.2	49	0.2
Gender				
Male	76,625	77.4	19,156	81.3
Female	22,367	22.6	4,395	18.7
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	1,665	1.7	233	1
Adults	97,327	98.3	23,318	99
Total	98,992	100.0	23,551	100.0

* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-4

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1997* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1997

	Cases Confirmed in 1997 United States		Cases Confirmed in 1997 New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	21,260	35.1	2,429	17.6
Injecting Drug Use	14,698	24.2	4,353	31.6
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	2,374	3.9	206	1.5
Adult Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	201	0.3	33	0.2
Heterosexual Contact	8,112	13.4	1,407	10.2
Adult Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	409	0.7	53	0.4
Adult Undetermined	13,107	21.6	5,265	38.2
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	432	0.7	44	0.3
Pediatric-All Other	41	0.1	5	<0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	20,197	33.3	2,611	18.9
Black	27,075	44.7	6,360	46.1
Hispanic	12,466	20.6	4,638	33.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	448	0.7	83	0.6
Native American/ Alaskan Native	206	0.3	12	0.1
Unknown	242	0.4	91	0.7
Gender				
Male	47,312	78.0	10,430	75.6
Female	13,322	22.0	3,365	24.4
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	473	0.8	49	0.4
Adults	60,161	99.2	13,746	99.6
Total	60,634	100.0	13,795	100.0

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1997 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis (continued)

	Cases Confirmed in 1997 New York City		Cases Confirmed in 1997 Rest of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	1,803	19.5	626	13.8
Injecting Drug Use	3,180	34.4	1,173	25.8
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	114	1.2	92	2.0
Adult Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	19	0.2	14	0.3
Heterosexual Contact	1,033	11.2	374	8.2
Adult Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	33	0.4	20	0.4
Adult Undetermined	3,047	32.9	2,218	48.9
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	23	0.2	21	0.5
Pediatric-All Other	3	<0.1	2	<0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	1,549	16.7	1,062	23.4
Black	4,315	46.6	2,045	45
Hispanic	3,238	35	1,400	30.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	73	0.8	10	0.2
Native American/ AlaskanNative	3	<0.1	9	0.2
Unknown	77	0.8	14	0.3
Gender				
Male	6,734	72.8	3,696	81.4
Female	2,521	27.2	844	18.6
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	26	0.3	23	0.5
Adults	9,229	99.7	4,517	99.5
Total	9,255	100.0	4,540	100.0

* Confirmation year reflects year in which AIDS case diagnosis was confirmed and may not reflect year of AIDS diagnosis. New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-5

AIDS Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population Confirmed in 1997 and Cumulative Totals by Age Group in the United States, New York State and Surrounding States

Cases Confirmed through December 1997

	Confirmed in 1997					Cumulative Totals		
	Total	Percent Injecting Drug User	Percent Men Who Have Sex With Men	Percent Heterosexual	Rate per 100,000	Adult/Adolescent	Children <13 years	Total
United States	60,634	24	35	13	22.3	633,000	8,086	641,086
New York	13,795	32	18	10	72.7	120,645	1,898	122,543
New Jersey	3,207	35	15	17	40.1	35,417	693	36,110
Connecticut	1,206	51	16	16	37.4	9,566	172	9,738
Massachusetts	801	41	28	15	14.1	12,714	198	12,912
Vermont*	33	42	52	0	4.9	325	3	328
Pennsylvania	2,024	40	35	16	15.9	19,058	265	19,323

Source: Data were provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and from individual states.

*Case data for Injection Drug Users in Vermont include Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs.

Figure 9-6

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 9-6a

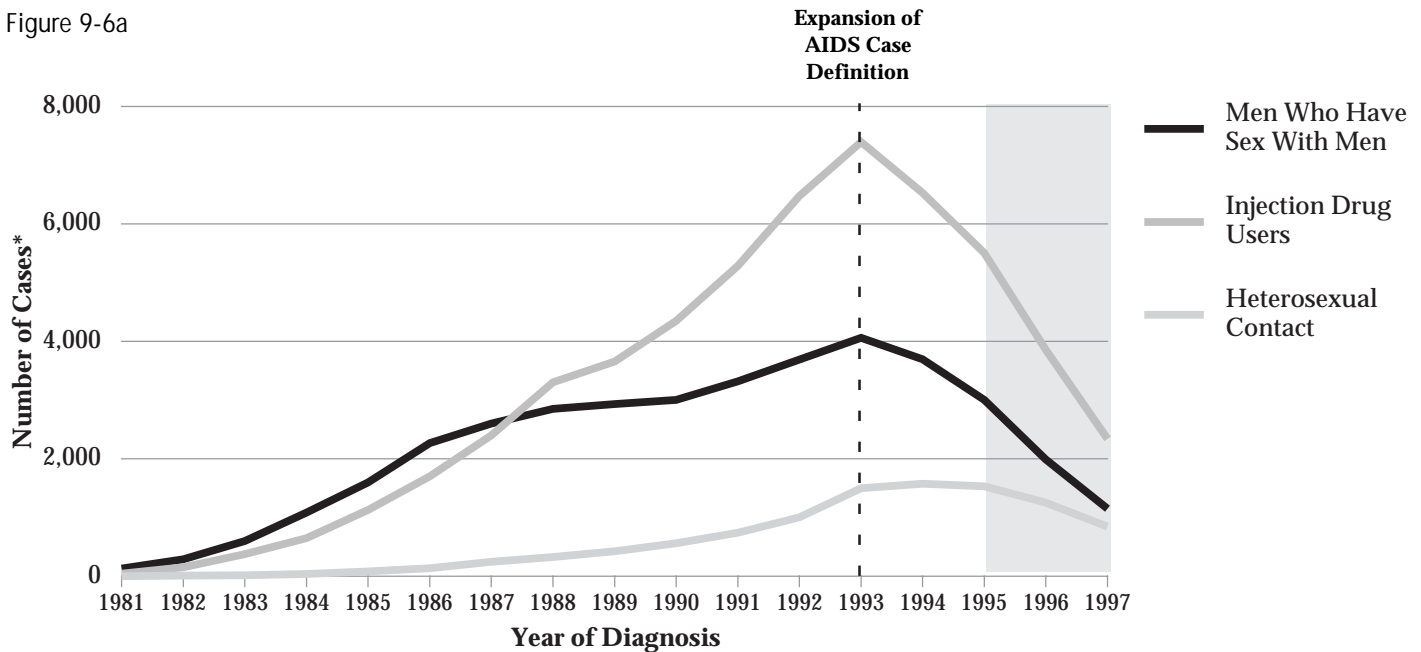
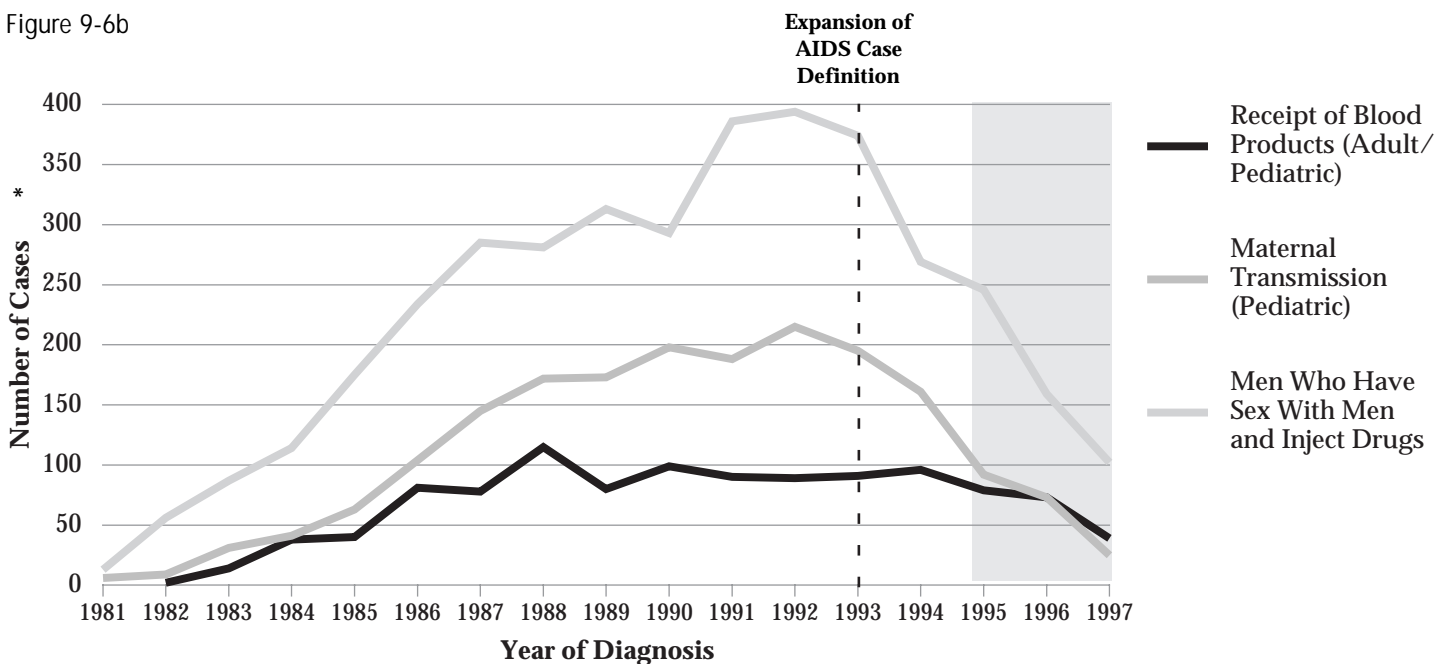


Figure 9-6b



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across exposure categories.

Figure 9-7

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Case Definition Criteria, Gender, Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 9-7a **Gender**

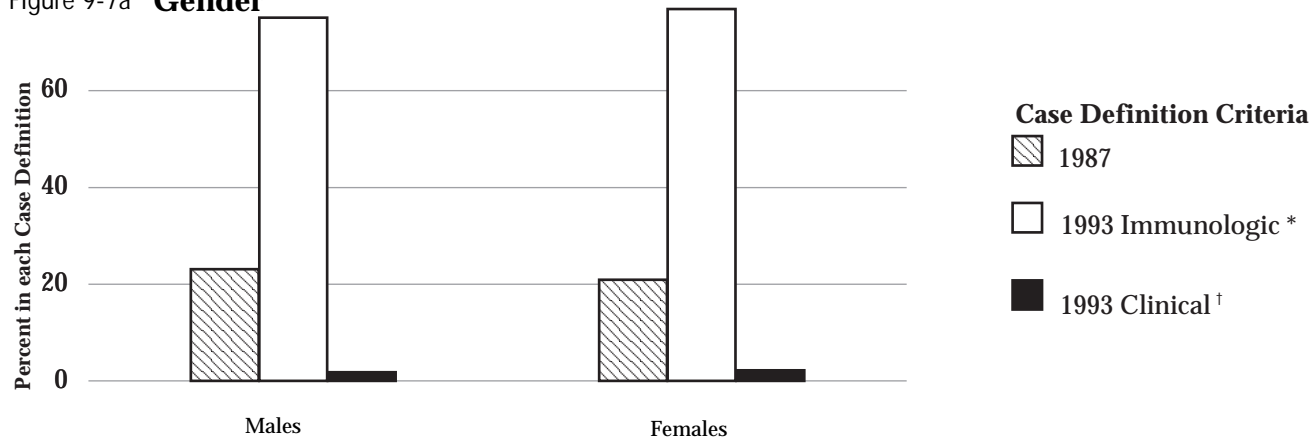


Figure 9-7b **Exposure Category**

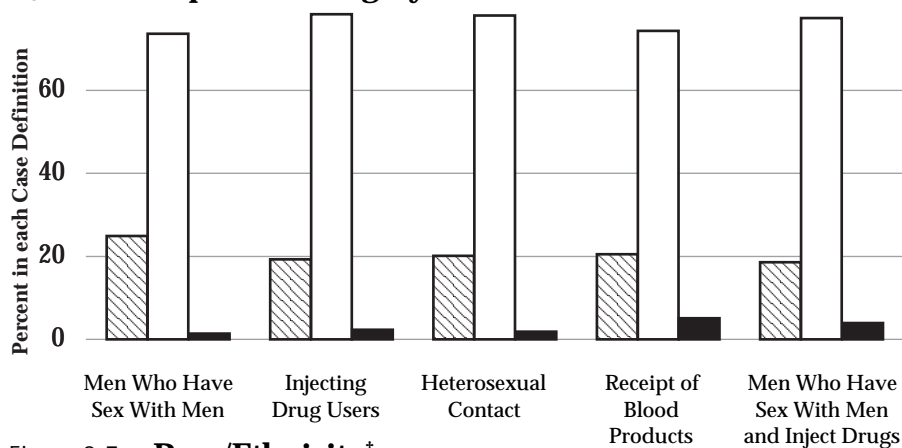
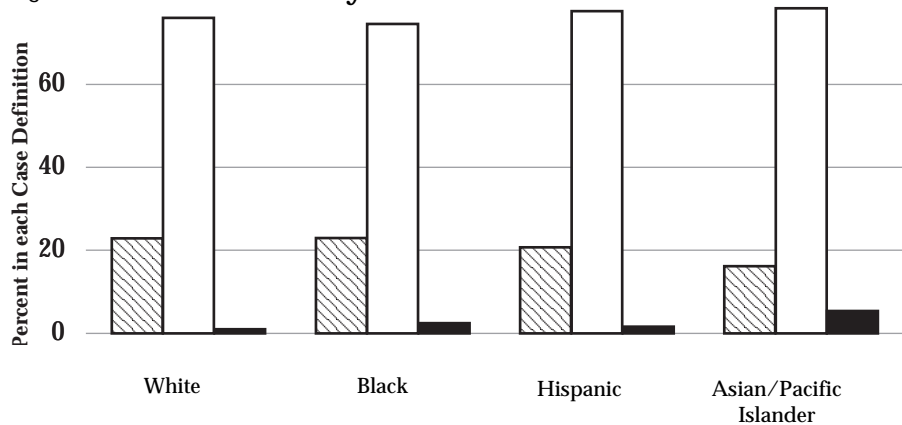


Figure 9-7c **Race/Ethnicity‡**



* CD4+ lymphocyte count less than 200/ μ L or less than 14% of total lymphocytes.

† Pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer.

‡ Three Native American/Alaskan Natives were diagnosed with AIDS in 1997.

Geographic Distribution of AIDS Cases in New York State

In past publications, data on prison inmates were excluded from regional analyses. In order to help readers who are planning local resources and programs, data on prisoners are now included in data for the county in which the AIDS diagnosis was made. County of residence for individuals on the AIDS Surveillance Case Registry is based on the residence of the individual when AIDS is diagnosed. For prisoners, county of residence is the location of the prison where the inmate is housed at the time of diagnosis. As a result, counties housing Department of Correctional Services facilities may show significant increases in the number of AIDS cases attributed to them.

AIDS case incidence rates vary widely by geographic region (see Figures 10-1 and 10-2). In New York City, for example, in which more than 80 percent of total New York State AIDS cases have been diagnosed, the cumulative case rate per 100,000 people ranges from 570.4 in Richmond County (Staten Island) to 2,582.1 in New York County (Manhattan). In the rest of the state, case rates were markedly lower, ranging from 18.9/100,000 in Hamilton County to 243.3 in Rockland County, in counties which do not house state prison inmates. In counties in which state prisons are located, AIDS case rates are generally higher and range from 44.8/

100,000 in Madison County to 723.2/100,000 in Sullivan County. In some upstate New York counties, high AIDS case rates among residents of larger cities were masked by low rates in the rest of the county's population. For example, 93 percent of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in Monroe County were residents of Rochester, which has a high cumulative AIDS case rate of 607.2 cases per 100,000 population. Outside of Rochester, Monroe County had a relatively low AIDS case rate of 21.3/100,000.

Trends by HIV exposure category also vary by geographic region (see Figures 10-5a through 10-5z). For example, in some Ryan White regions, injection drug use has predominated as an HIV exposure category since early in the epidemic, whereas in other regions cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to outnumber cases reported among IDUs. In the Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island, recent cases attributed to heterosexual HIV exposure now exceed those attributed to MSM.

Recent AIDS case rates were consistently higher among people of color in all Ryan White regions of New York State (see Figures 10-6a through 10-6l), with blacks showing the highest rates of all racial/ethnic groups in most regions.

Figure 10-1

AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	1994 Number	1995 Number	1996* Number	1997* Number	Rate [‡]	Cumulative Number	Rate [‡]
New York City							
Bronx ^P	2,349	2,250	1,866	1,431	117.4	20,300	1,665.6
Kings (Brooklyn)	3,203	2,918	2,245	1,388	59.4	26,034	1,113.4
New York (Manhattan) ^P	3,878	3,481	2,569	1,578	105.3	38,698	2,582.1
Queens ^P	1,740	1,580	1,203	777	39.0	14,098	707.2
Richmond (Staten Island) ^P	297	253	185	112	28.4	2,249	570.4
County Unknown	22	12	16	14	—	157	—
NYC Total	11,489	10,494	8,084	5,300	72.4	101,536	1,386.6
Rest of State [†]							
Albany County							
(excluding city of Albany)	13	10	8	8	4.2	130	68.8
Albany (City)	67	81	60	37	35.7	629	607.1
Allegany	1	4	1	0	—	11	21.8
Broome	20	11	19	16	7.5	185	87.2
Cattaraugus ^P	5	11	19	7	8.3	68	80.7
Cayuga ^P	26	34	27	15	18.2	263	319.5
Chautauqua ^P	9	14	5	5	3.5	77	54.3
Chemung ^P	27	27	10	10	10.5	203	213.2
Chenango ^P	3	6	4	1	1.9	32	61.8
Clinton ^P	41	45	32	18	20.9	377	438.5
Columbia ^P	13	19	8	5	7.9	115	182.6
Cortland	1	2	1	1	2.0	12	24.5
Delaware	3	4	4	1	2.1	29	61.4
Dutchess ^P	149	133	121	48	18.5	1,228	473.3
Erie (excluding Buffalo) ^P	50	53	32	14	2.2	349	55.0
Buffalo (City)	147	132	125	54	16.2	1,046	313.2
Essex ^P	16	24	7	8	21.5	159	428.0
Franklin ^P	47	54	34	22	47.3	289	621.0
Fulton ^P	2	5	2	1	1.8	29	53.5
Genesee	4	5	1	0	—	28	46.6
Greene ^P	15	14	25	12	26.8	163	364.3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	—	1	18.9
Herkimer	2	2	1	0	—	21	31.9
Jefferson ^P	39	48	34	17	15.3	231	208.2
Lewis	0	1	0	0	—	7	26.1
Livingston ^P	21	20	19	15	24.0	168	269.4

* Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

[†] Includes cities with more than 100,000 residents.

[‡] Based on 1990 U.S. Census data.

^P Counties in which New York State prisons are located. See page 71 for further information.

AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis (continued)

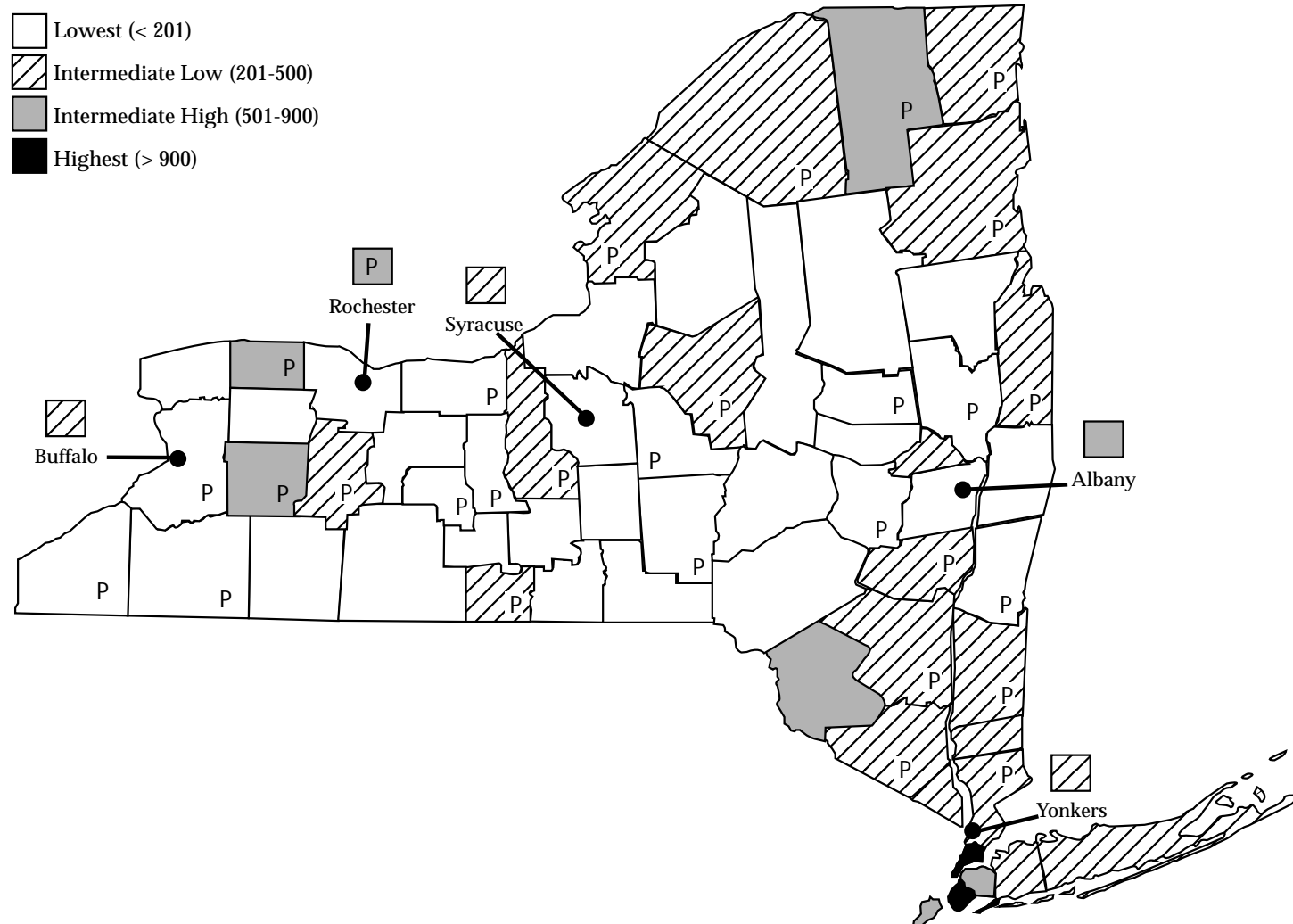
	1994 Number	1995 Number	1996* Number	1997* Number Rate [‡]	Cumulative Number Rate [‡]
Rest of State					
Madison ^P	0	4	2	4 5.8	31 44.8
Monroe (excluding Rochester)	11	13	5	2 0.4	102 21.3
Rochester (City) ^P	209	198	138	82 34.7	1,434 607.2
Montgomery	9	5	6	6 11.5	54 103.9
Nassau	260	316	232	130 10.1	2,871 223.0
Niagara	7	14	14	14 6.3	158 71.6
Oneida ^P	97	110	112	68 27.1	810 322.9
Onondaga (excluding Syracuse)	20	12	13	7 2.3	156 51.8
Syracuse (City)	65	72	72	39 23.3	640 381.7
Ontario	6	6	2	1 1.1	35 36.8
Orange ^P	121	105	69	51 16.6	946 307.5
Orleans ^P	53	32	35	24 57.4	290 693.0
Oswego	3	9	7	5 4.1	61 50.1
Otsego	3	6	6	3 5.0	50 82.6
Putnam	11	18	11	7 8.3	132 157.3
Rensselaer	24	24	24	7 4.5	186 120.4
Rockland	65	61	57	37 13.9	646 243.3
St. Lawrence ^P	35	35	48	29 25.9	258 230.4
Saratoga ^P	24	25	29	22 12.1	241 132.9
Schenectady	33	30	17	19 12.7	252 168.8
Schoharie ^P	4	0	2	0 -	27 84.7
Schuyler ^P	1	0	1	0 -	12 64.3
Seneca ^P	3	10	18	13 38.6	55 163.3
Steuben	4	4	4	2 2.0	49 49.5
Suffolk	337	329	251	156 11.8	2,982 225.6
Sullivan ^P	61	53	44	20 28.9	501 723.2
Tioga	1	4	1	1 1.9	22 42.0
Tompkins	8	7	13	7 7.4	88 93.5
Ulster ^P	101	82	66	39 23.6	734 444.0
Warren	3	9	4	3 5.1	44 74.3
Washington ^P	28	40	20	11 18.5	275 463.5
Wayne ^P	7	10	7	6 6.7	72 80.8
Westchester (excluding Yonkers) ^P	304	306	252	182 26.6	2,762 404.0
Yonkers (City)	109	95	91	73 38.2	958 500.9
Wyoming ^P	37	36	45	16 37.6	300 705.8
Yates	1	2	0	0 -	9 39.5
Rest of State Total	2,786	2,841	2,317	1,401 13.1	24,104 225.9
New York State Total	14,275	13,335	10,401	6,701 37.2	125,640 698.4

Figure 10-2

Cumulative AIDS Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population* by County and City of Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Incidence Rates in Quartiles



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. Includes cities with fewer than 100,000 population.

^P Counties in which New York State and federal prisons are located. Location of prison(s) within county not indicated on map. See page 71 for further information. All New York City counties, with the exception of Kings (Brooklyn), house state prisons.

Figure 10-3

AIDS Cases by Ryan White Region* and Year of Diagnosis, Cumulative Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	1994	1995	1996†	1997†	Cumulative through 12/31/97	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate/100,000‡
Ryan White Region*						
1. Albany	345	395	288	183	3,050	214.1
2. Binghamton	24	21	24	18	239	75.6
3. Buffalo	313	301	277	134	2,327	144.5
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson	921	853	711	457	7,907	390.3
5. Nassau/Suffolk	597	645	483	286	5,853	224.3
6. Rochester	290	290	204	131	2,139	173.9
7. Syracuse	296	336	330	192	2,578	177.6
8. Bronx	2,349	2,250	1,866	1,430	20,299	1,686.3
9. Brooklyn	3,203	2,918	2,245	1,388	26,033	1,131.5
10. Manhattan	3,878	3,481	2,568	1,578	38,697	2,601.4
11. Queens	1,740	1,580	1,203	777	14,098	722.4
12. Staten Island	297	253	185	112	2,249	593.4

*Ryan White Regions:

1. Albany: Hamilton, Franklin, Schoharie, Washington, Warren, Fulton, Clinton, Montgomery, Green, Columbia, Essex, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Delaware and Otsego counties
2. Binghamton: Broome, Tioga and Chenango counties
3. Buffalo: Orleans, Wyoming, Allegany, Genesee, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara and Erie counties
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson: Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess and Orange counties
5. Nassau/Suffolk: Nassau and Suffolk counties
6. Rochester: Yates, Seneca, Schuyler, Ontario, Livingston, Steuben, Wayne, Chemung and Monroe counties
7. Syracuse: Madison, Lewis, Jefferson, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Cayuga, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Tompkins and Cortland counties

† Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡ Based on 1990 U.S. Census data.

Figure 10-4

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	Albany		Binghamton		Buffalo		Lower and Mid Hudson		Nassau/ Suffolk		Rochester	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	1	0.5	0	—	1	0.7	5	1.1	0	—	0	—
20-24	5	2.7	1	5.6	0	—	5	1.1	4	1.4	2	1.5
25-29	20	11.0	3	16.7	11	8.2	36	8.0	18	6.3	16	12.2
30-39	87	47.8	8	44.4	79	59.0	180	39.8	121	42.5	68	51.9
40-49	53	29.1	5	27.8	30	22.4	175	38.7	101	35.4	42	32.1
50-59	13	7.1	1	5.6	10	7.5	41	9.1	34	11.9	3	2.3
>59	3	1.6	0	—	3	2.2	10	2.2	7	2.5	0	—
Gender												
Male	147	80.8	13	72.2	88	65.7	304	67.3	217	76.1	98	74.8
Female	35	19.2	5	27.8	46	34.3	148	32.7	68	23.9	33	25.2
Race/Ethnicity												
White	56	30.8	11	61.1	34	25.4	106	23.5	101	35.4	48	36.6
Black	70	38.5	6	33.3	74	55.2	239	52.9	132	46.3	55	42.0
Hispanic	55	30.2	1	5.6	25	18.7	106	23.5	48	16.8	28	21.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.4	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	0.7	0	—
Unknown	1	0.5	0	—	1	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	32	17.6	7	38.9	30	22.4	57	12.6	74	26.0	30	22.9
Injection Drug Users	30	16.5	4	22.2	26	19.4	122	27.0	72	25.3	26	19.8
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	0	—	1	5.6	0	—	6	1.3	25	8.8	3	2.3
Heterosexual Contact	4	2.2	0	—	2	1.5	37	8.2	6	2.1	1	0.8
Blood Products	2	1.1	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.4	1	0.8
Undetermined	79	43.4	1	5.6	30	22.4	82	18.1	39	13.7	37	28.2
Females												
Injection Drug Users	8	4.4	2	11.1	17	12.7	51	11.3	27	9.5	11	8.4
Heterosexual Contact	14	7.7	2	11.1	12	9.0	69	15.3	22	7.7	8	6.1
Blood Products	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	0.4	1	0.4	0	—
Undetermined	13	7.1	1	5.6	17	12.7	26	5.8	18	6.3	14	10.7
Total	182	100.0	18	100.0	134	100.0	452	100.0	285	100.0	131	100.0

* Area classified by county of residence at diagnosis. See page 75 for list of counties in each area.

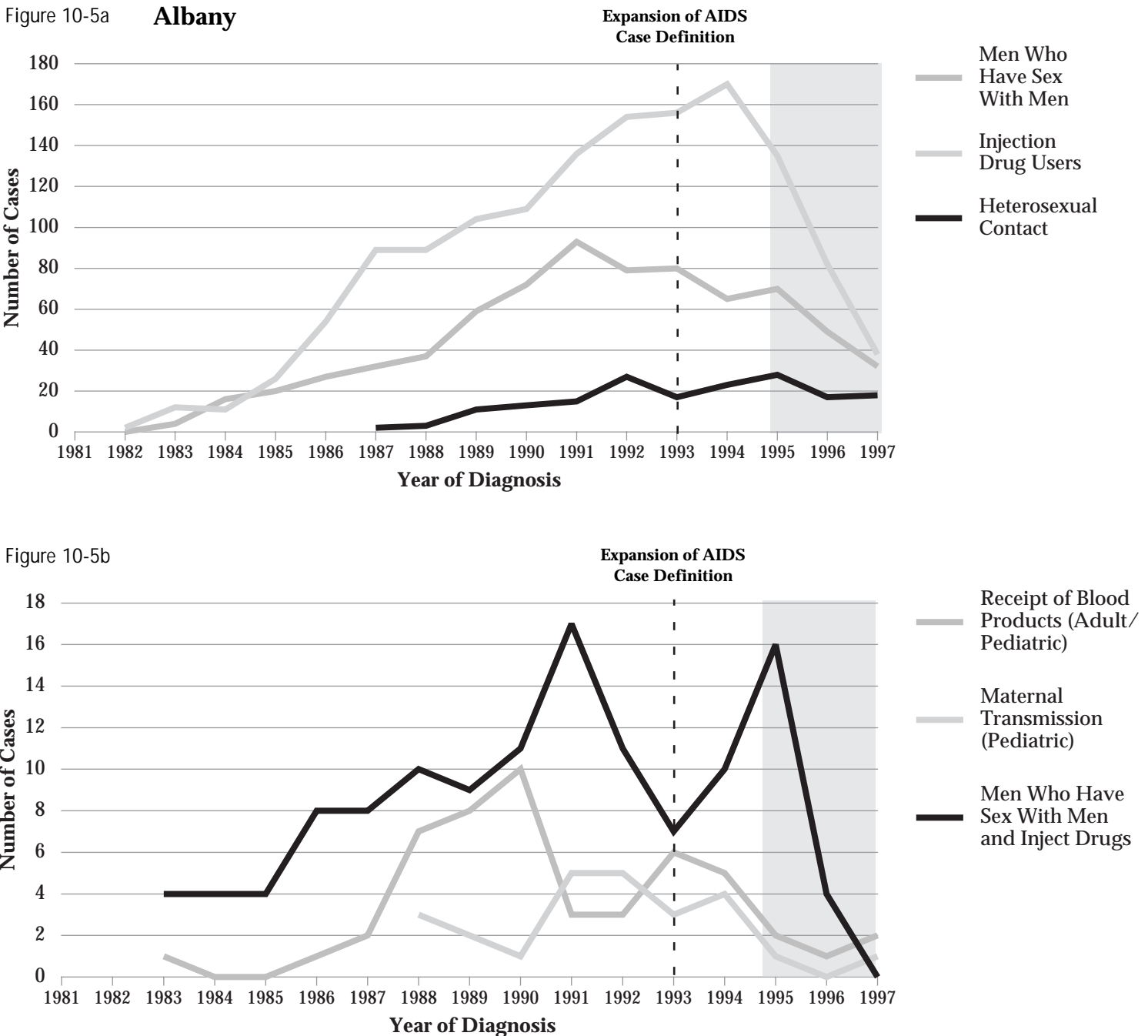
Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region (continued)

Characteristic	Syracuse		Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	—	10	0.7	5	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.6	0	—
20-24	7	3.7	29	2.0	27	2.0	25	1.6	19	2.5	2	1.8
25-29	14	7.3	119	8.3	96	7.0	108	6.9	61	7.9	13	11.6
30-39	89	46.6	543	38.1	530	38.5	582	36.9	317	41.0	36	32.1
40-49	61	31.9	509	35.7	501	36.4	558	35.4	260	33.6	46	41.1
50-59	16	8.4	172	12.1	162	11.8	226	14.3	95	12.3	13	11.6
>59	4	2.1	45	3.2	56	4.1	71	4.5	16	2.1	2	1.8
Gender												
Male	169	88.5	923	64.7	917	66.6	1,186	75.3	557	72.1	79	70.5
Female	22	11.5	504	35.3	460	33.4	390	24.7	216	27.9	33	29.5
Race/Ethnicity												
White	53	27.7	68	4.8	140	10.2	381	24.2	145	18.8	43	38.4
Black	75	39.3	630	44.1	882	64.1	734	46.6	369	47.7	47	42.0
Hispanic	63	33.0	719	50.4	347	25.2	444	28.2	242	31.3	21	18.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.6	14	1.8	1	0.9
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.1	0	—
Unknown	0	—	6	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4	2	0.3	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	26	13.6	122	8.5	157	11.4	448	28.4	149	19.3	13	11.6
Injection Drug Users	30	15.7	417	29.2	360	26.1	367	23.3	174	22.5	39	34.8
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	6	3.1	20	1.4	16	1.2	19	1.2	6	0.8	0	—
Heterosexual Contact	7	3.7	53	3.7	56	4.1	69	4.4	31	4.0	6	5.4
Blood Products	1	0.5	1	0.1	5	0.4	5	0.3	3	0.4	0	—
Undetermined	99	51.8	310	21.7	323	23.5	278	17.6	194	25.1	21	18.8
Females												
Injection Drug Users	4	2.1	169	11.8	130	9.4	176	11.2	59	7.6	11	9.8
Heterosexual Contact	13	6.8	141	9.9	131	9.5	90	5.7	58	7.5	12	10.7
Blood Products	0	—	3	0.2	8	0.6	4	0.3	2	0.3	0	—
Undetermined	5	2.6	191	13.4	191	13.9	120	7.6	97	12.5	10	8.9
Total	191	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,377	100.0	1,576	100.0	773	100.0	112	100.0

Figure 10-5

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998



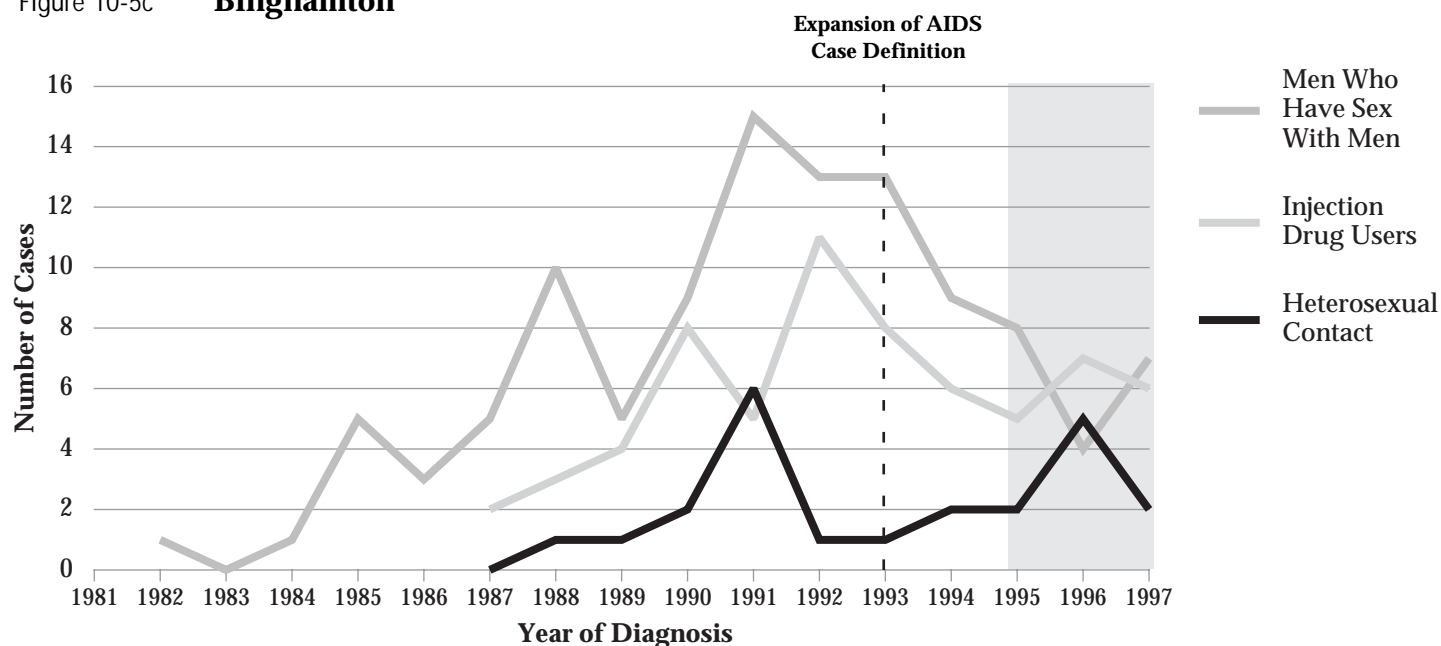
* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5c **Binghamton**



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on other HIV exposure categories are not presented.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5d **Buffalo**

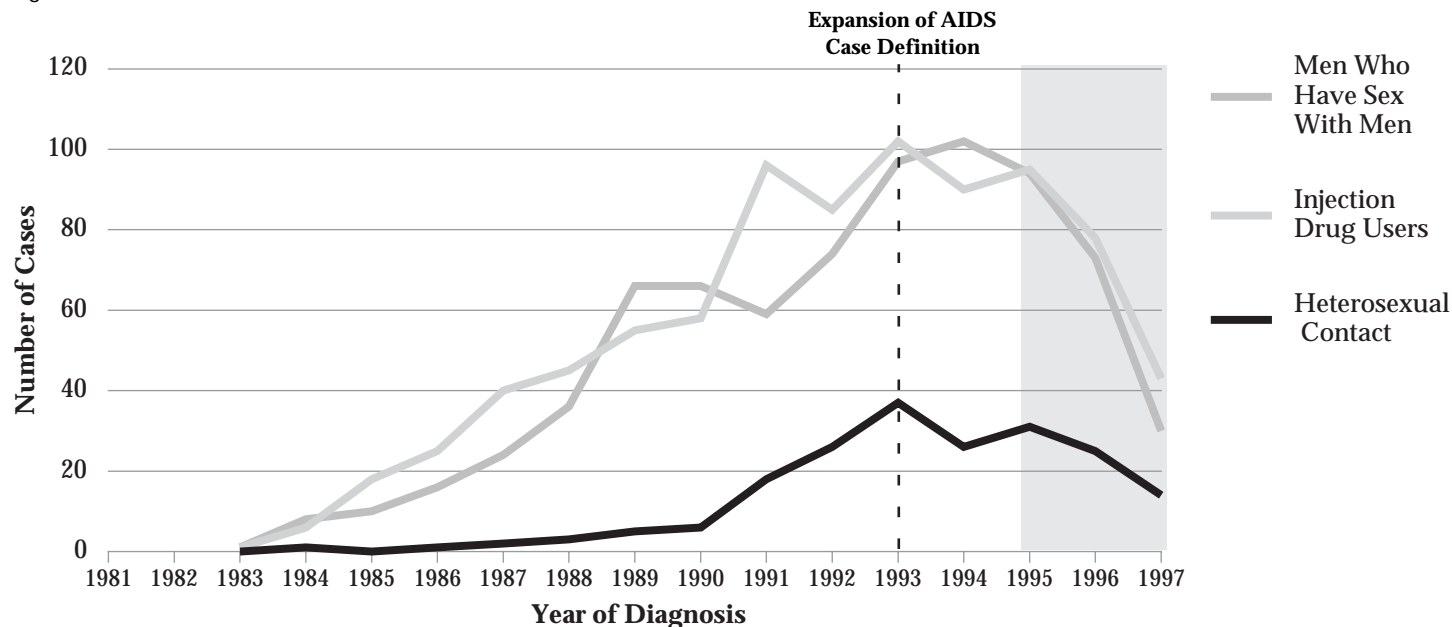
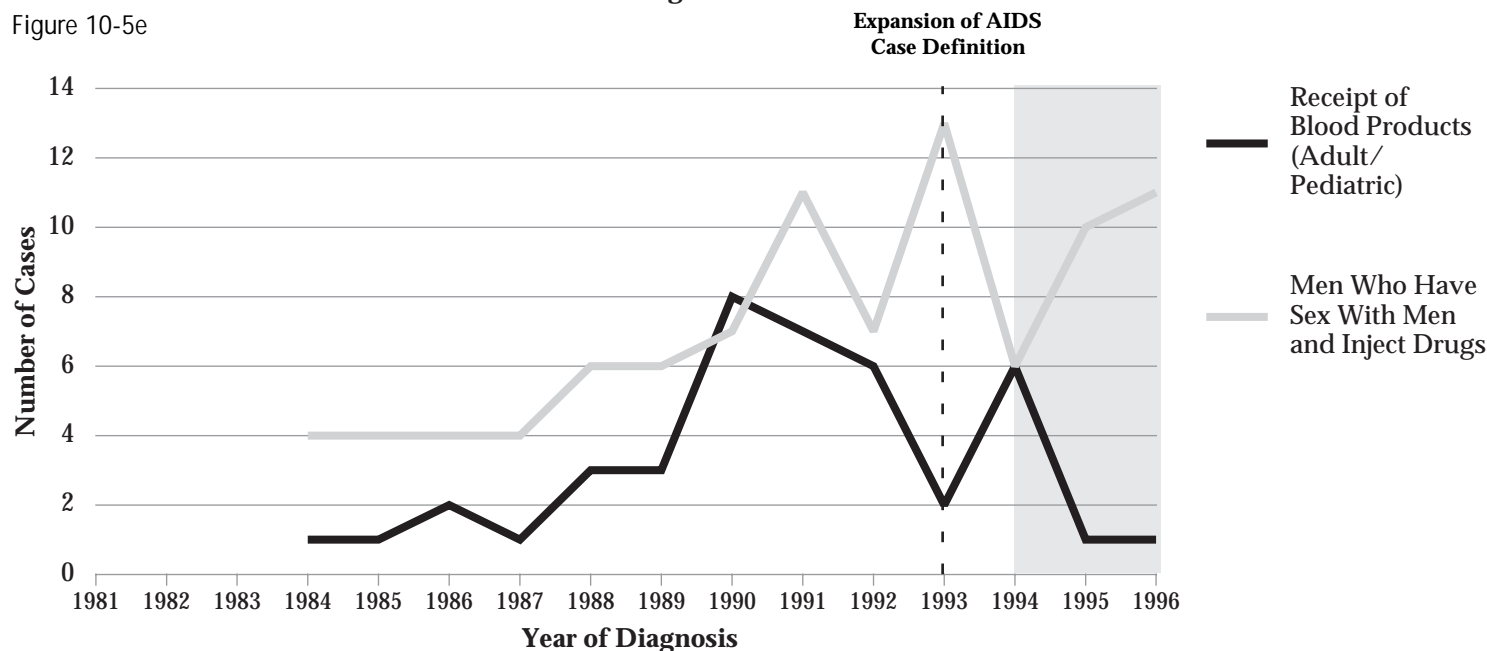


Figure 10-5e



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on maternal transmission are not presented.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5f **Lower and Mid-Hudson**

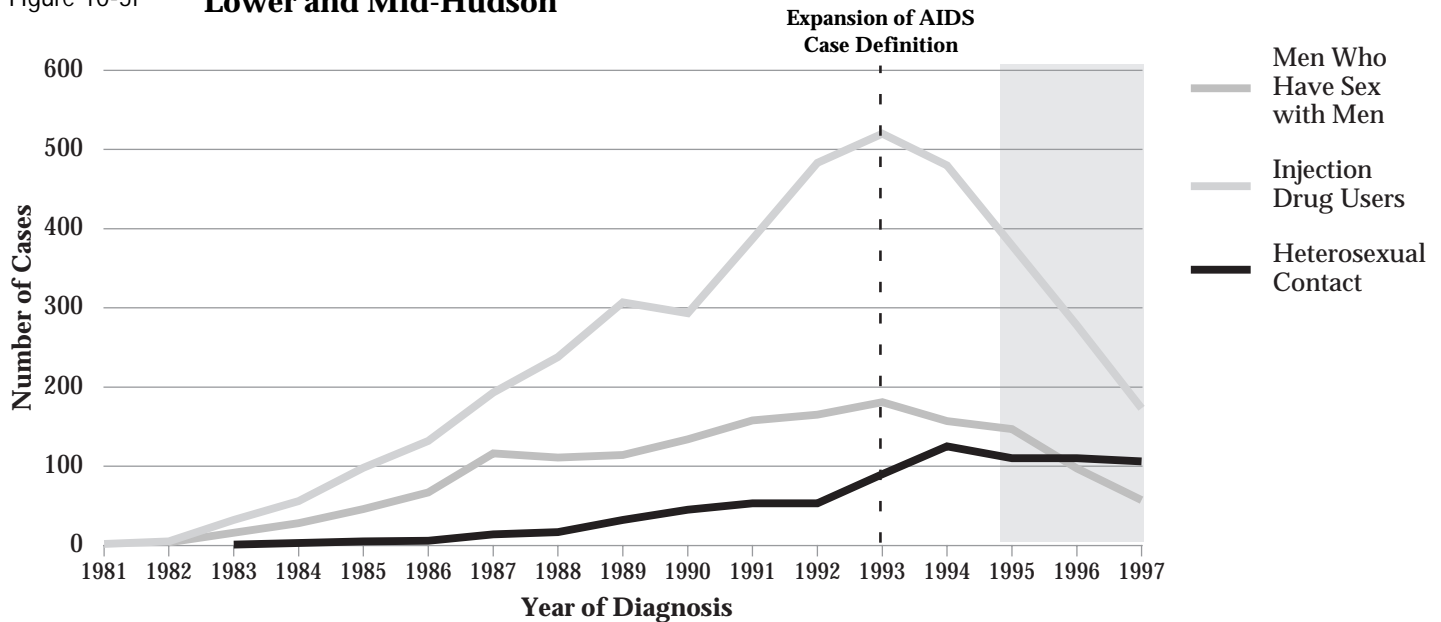
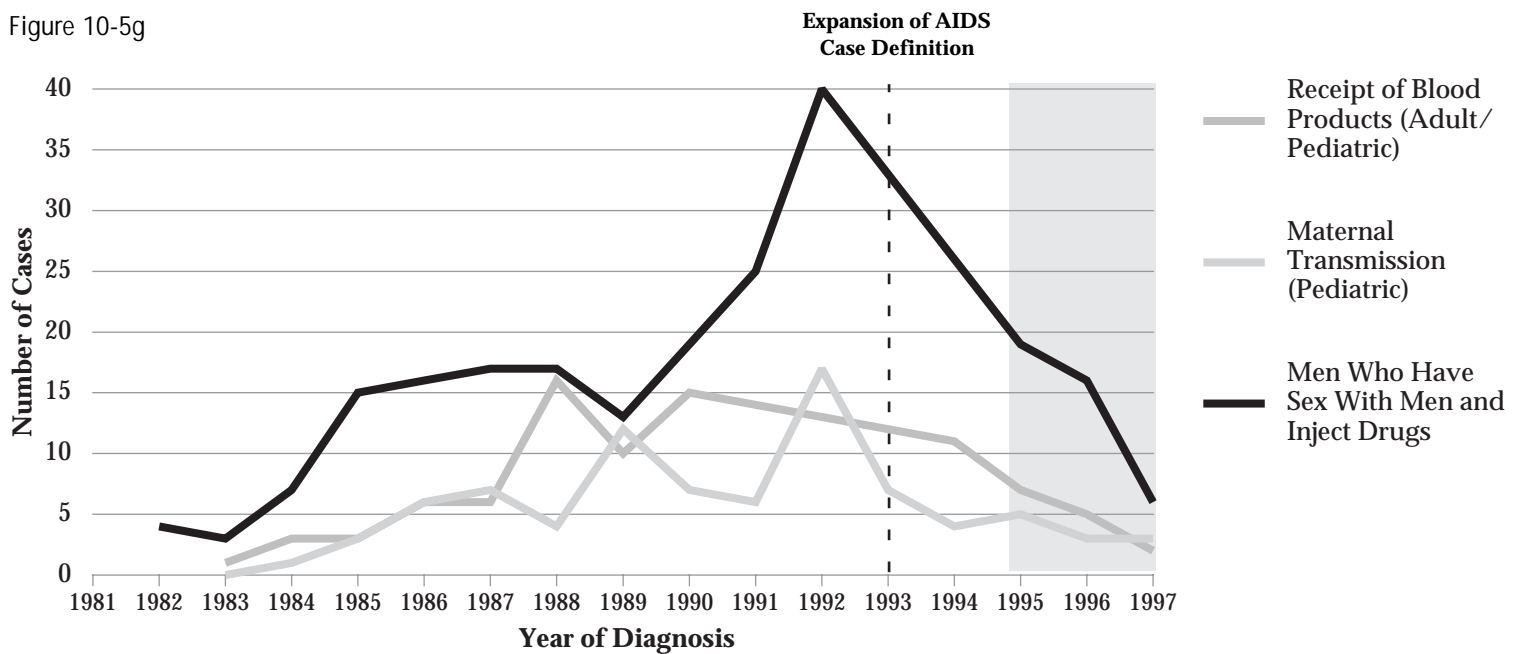


Figure 10-5g



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5h Nassau/Suffolk

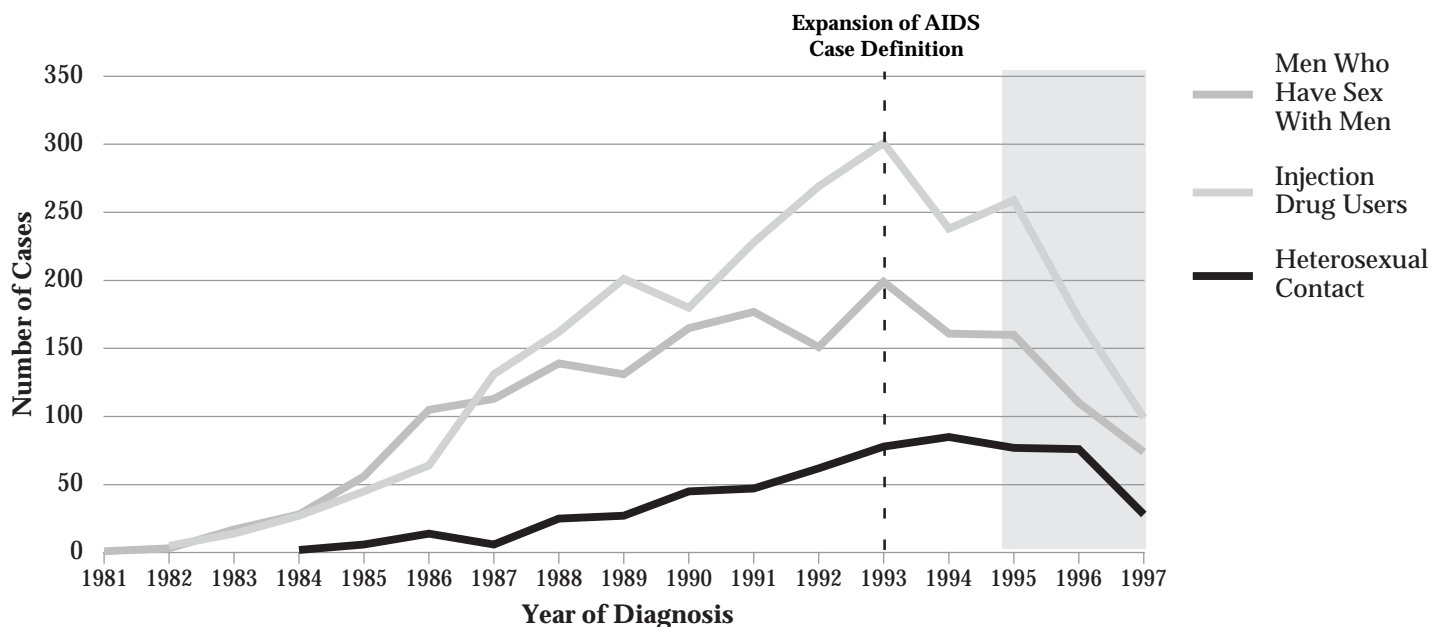
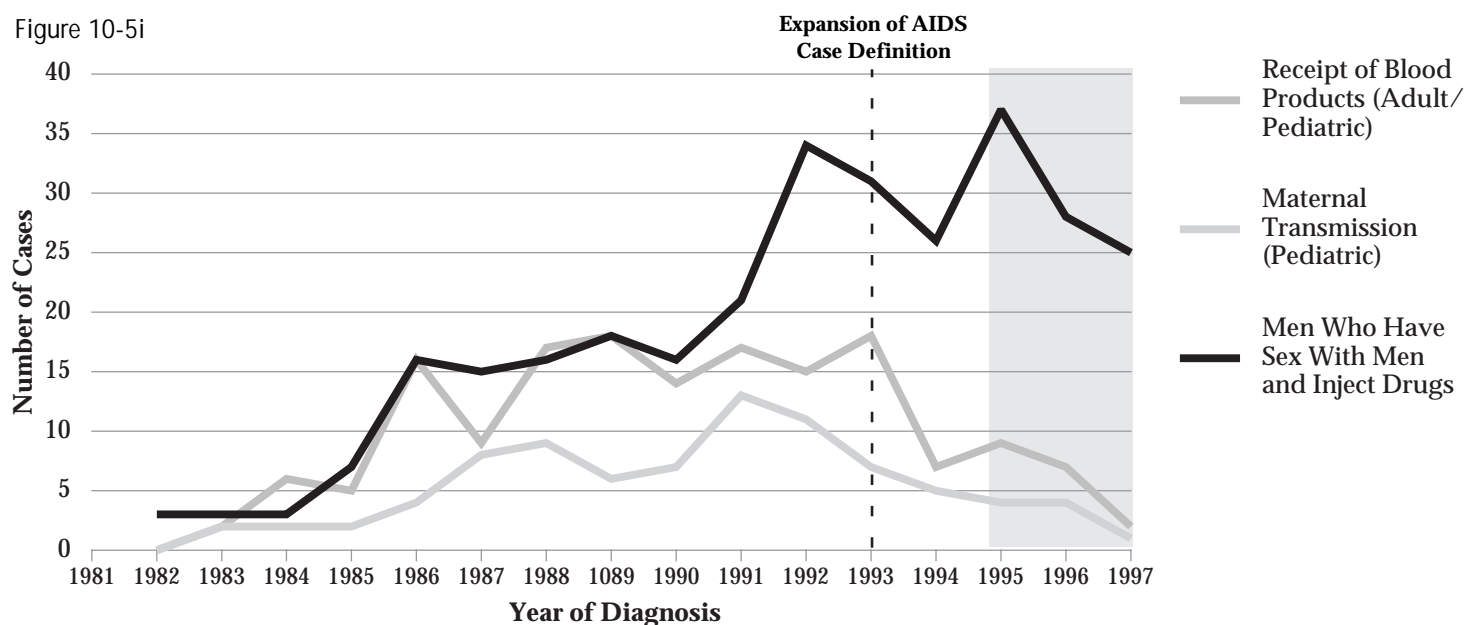


Figure 10-5i



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5j **Rochester**

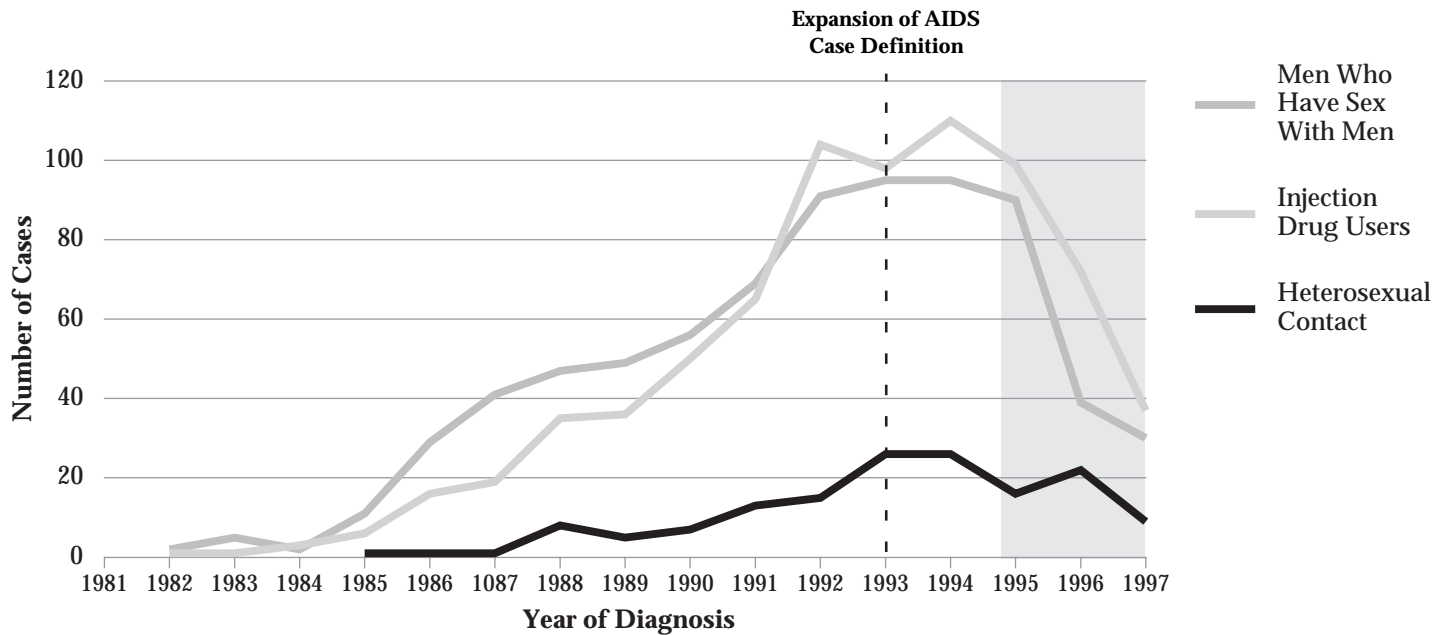
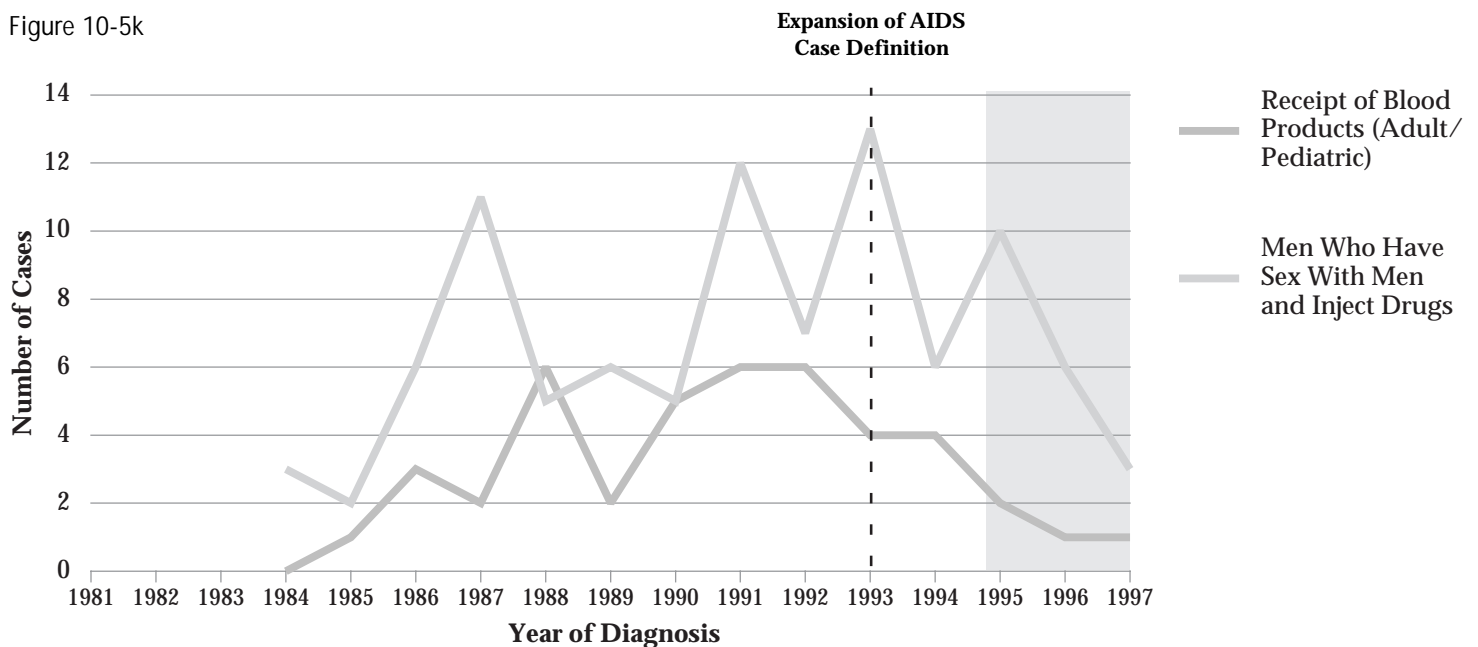


Figure 10-5k



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on maternal transmission are not presented.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5l **Syracuse**

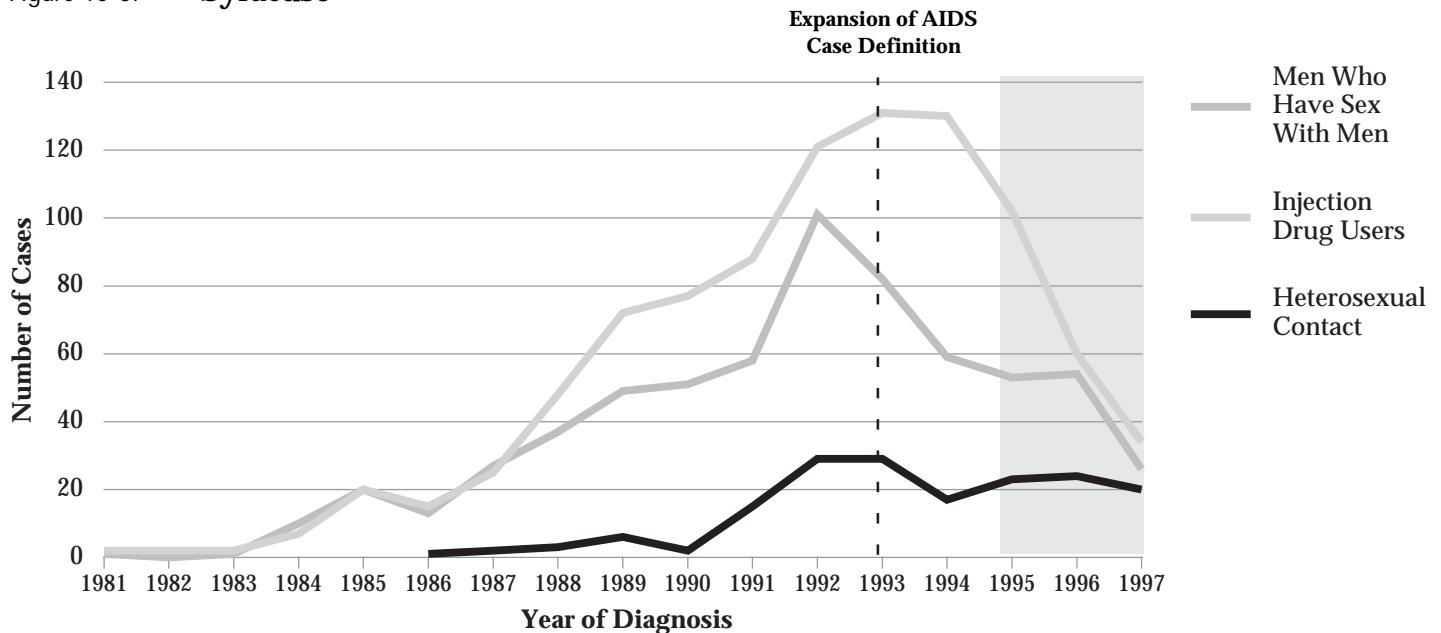
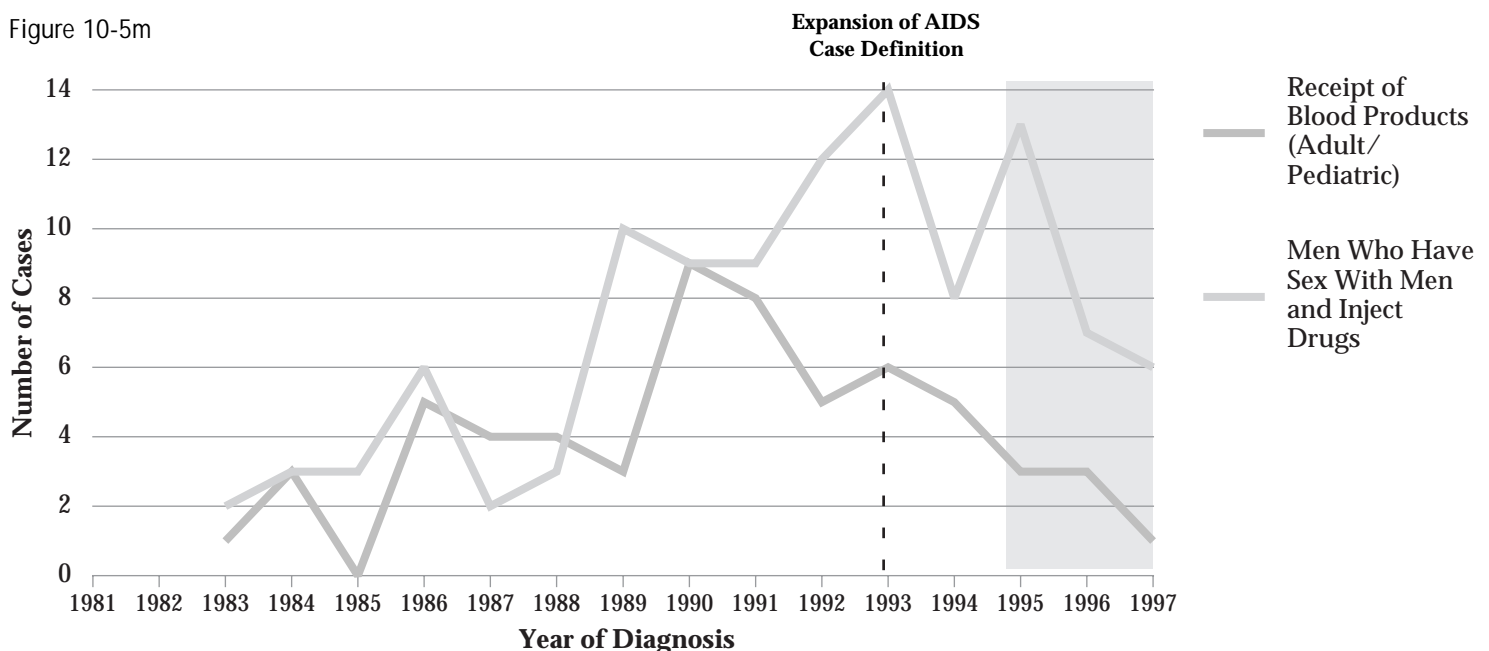


Figure 10-5m



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small cases numbers, data on maternal transmission are not presented.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5n **New York City – Bronx**

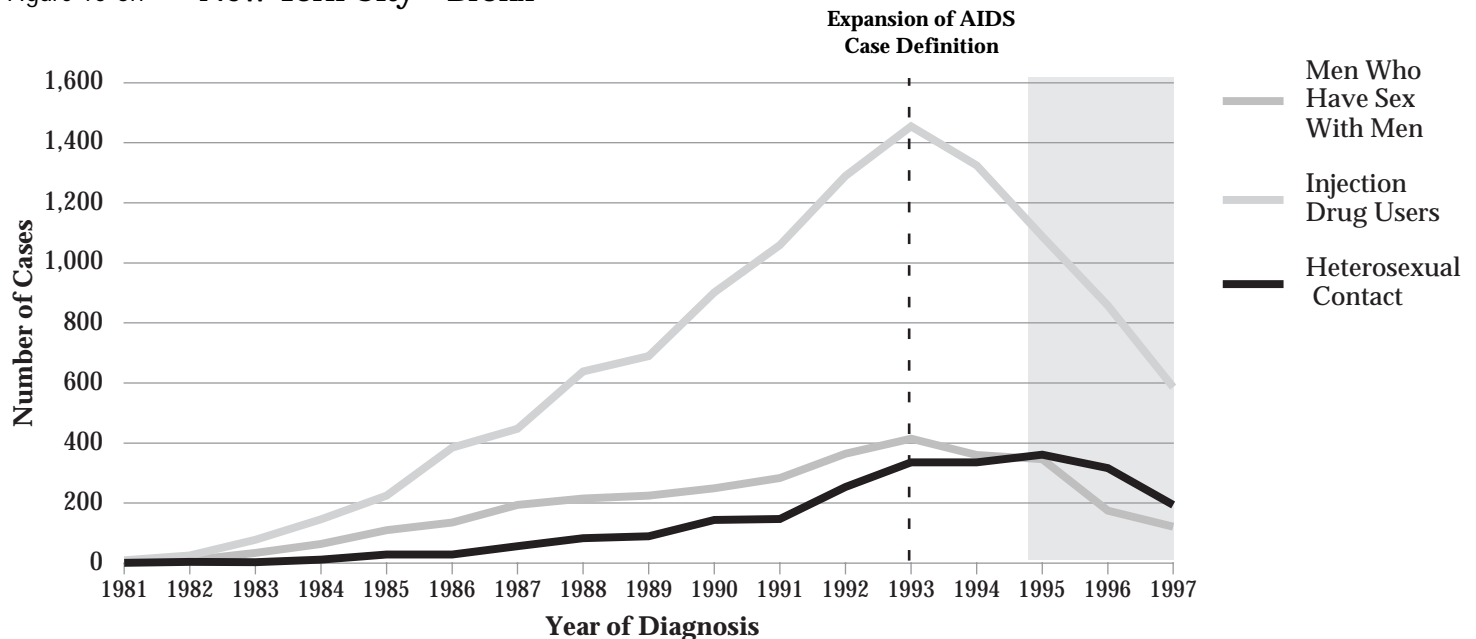
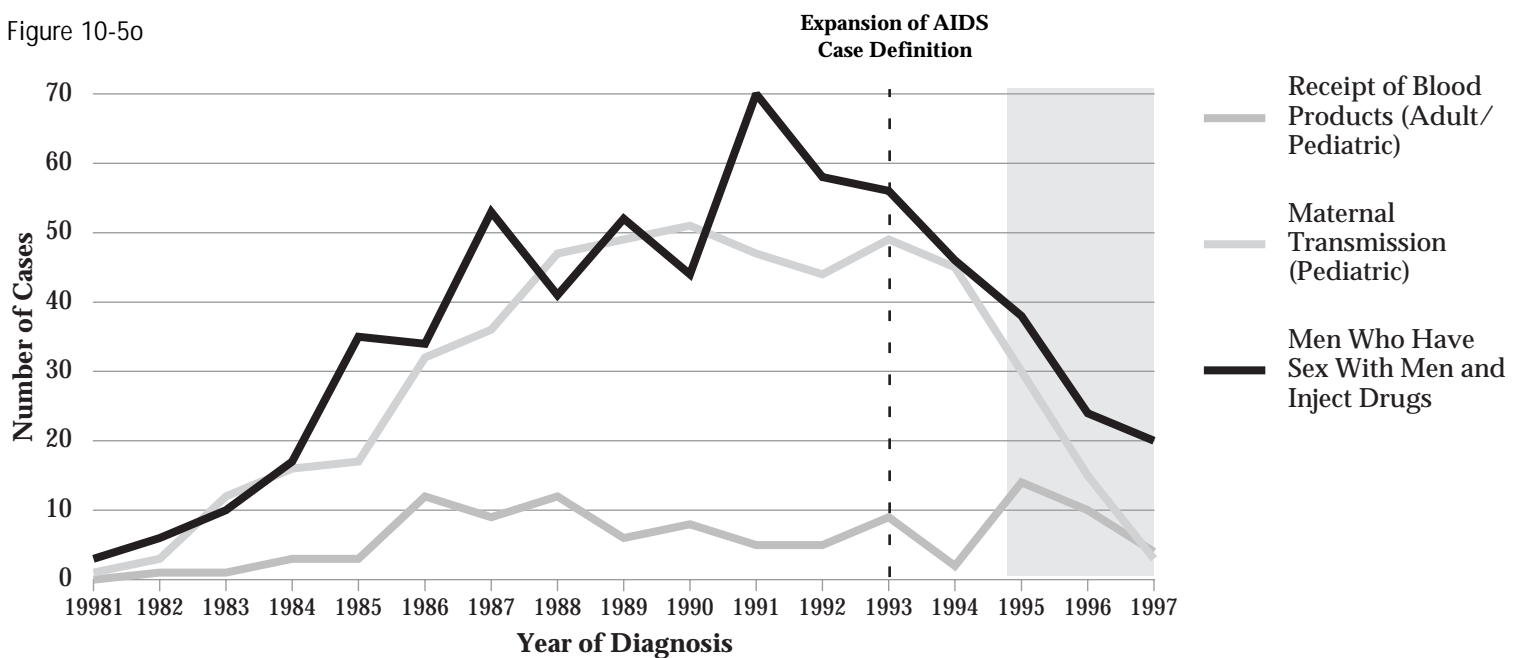


Figure 10-5o



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5p **New York City – Brooklyn**

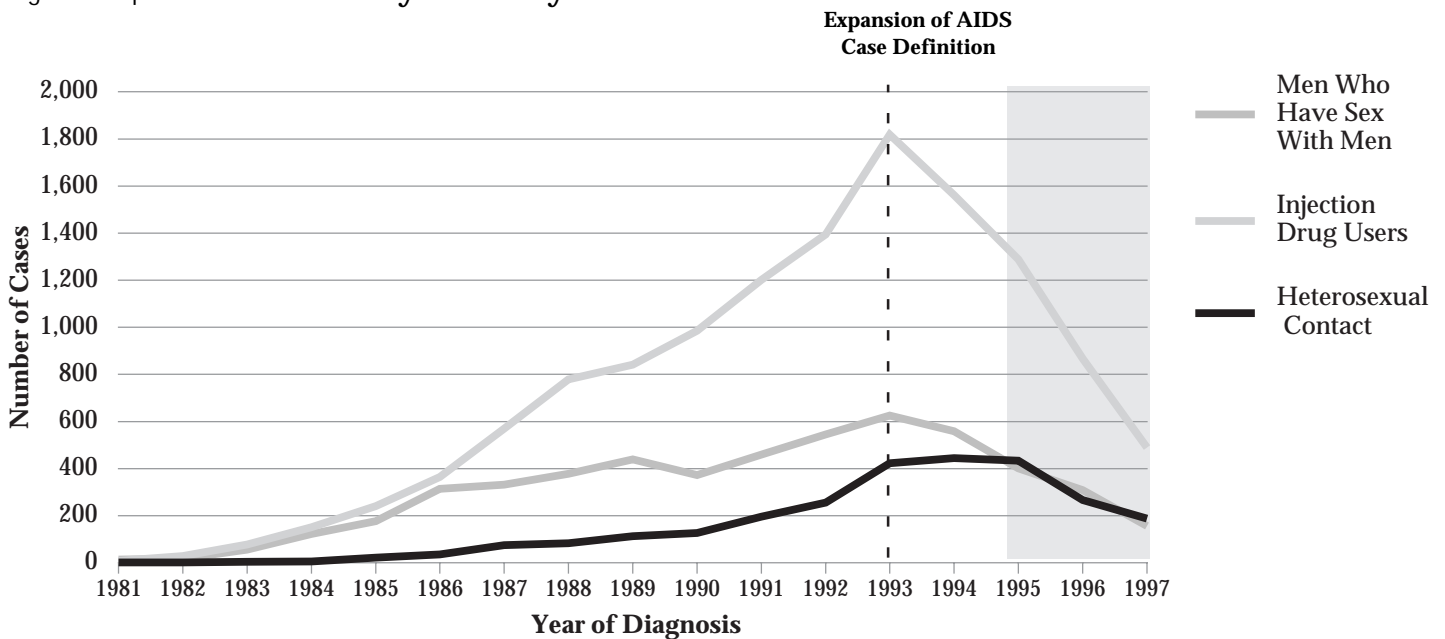
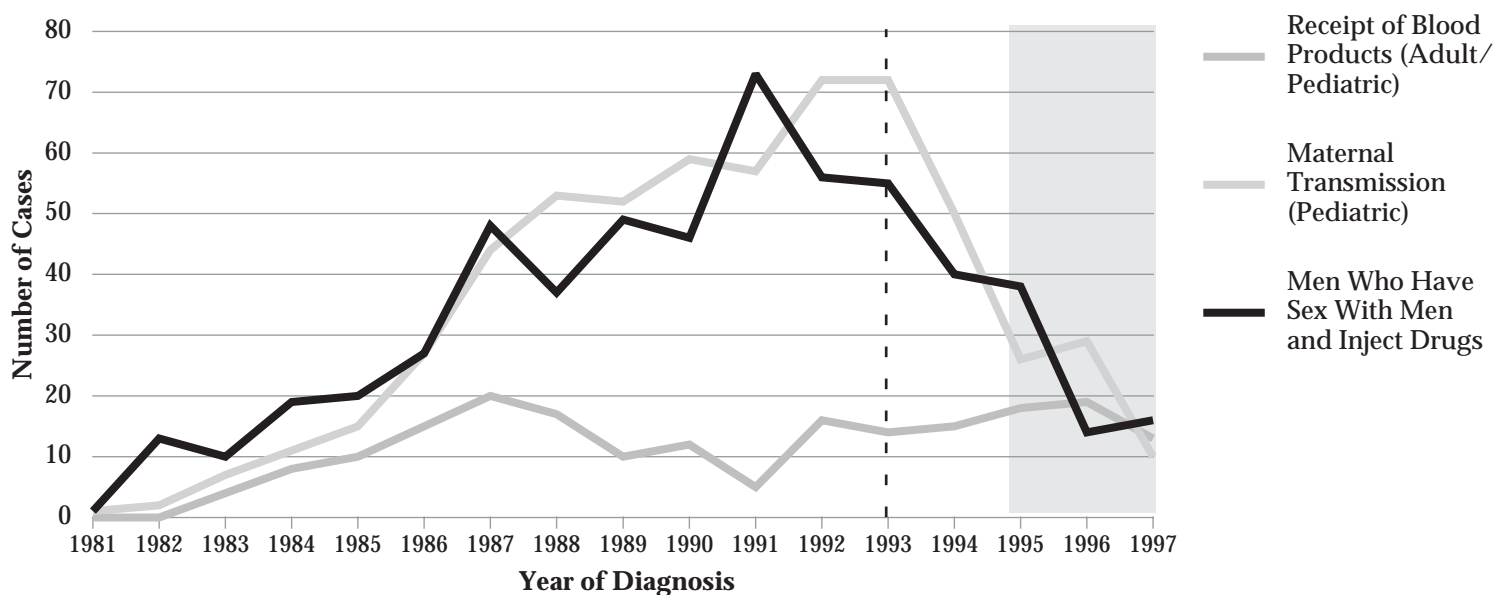


Figure 10-5q



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5r **New York City – Manhattan**

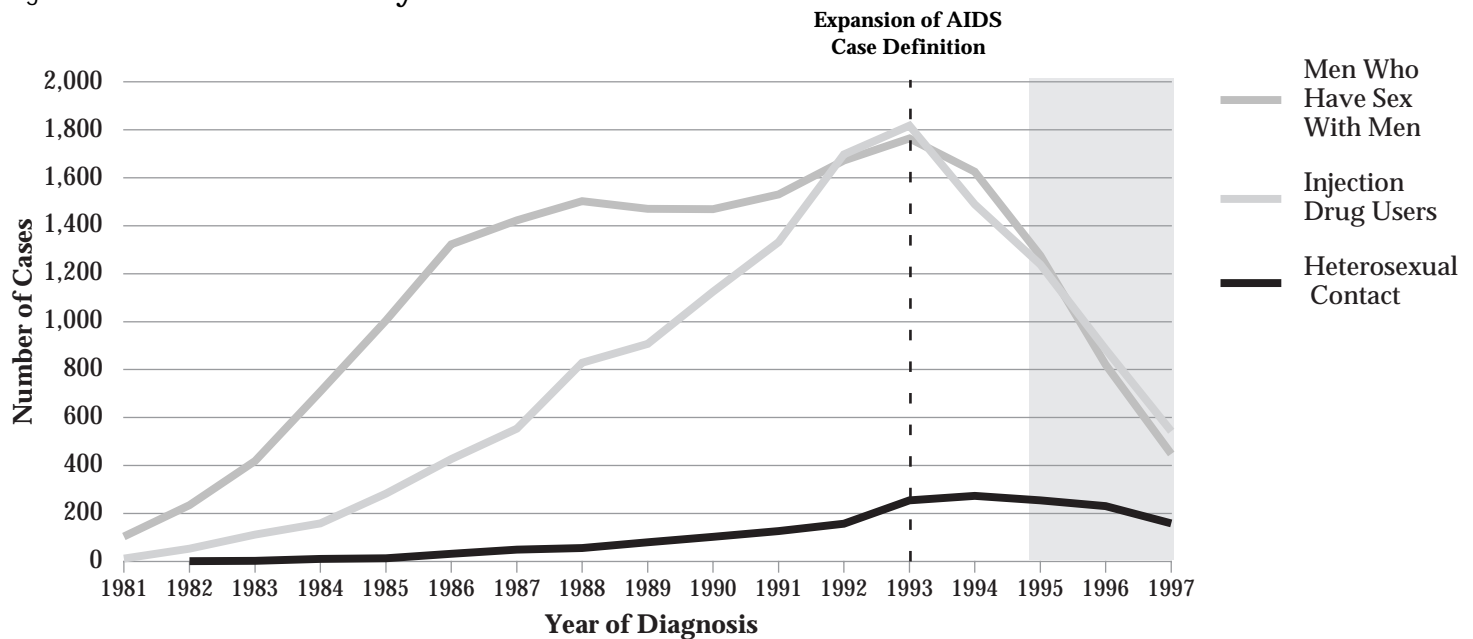
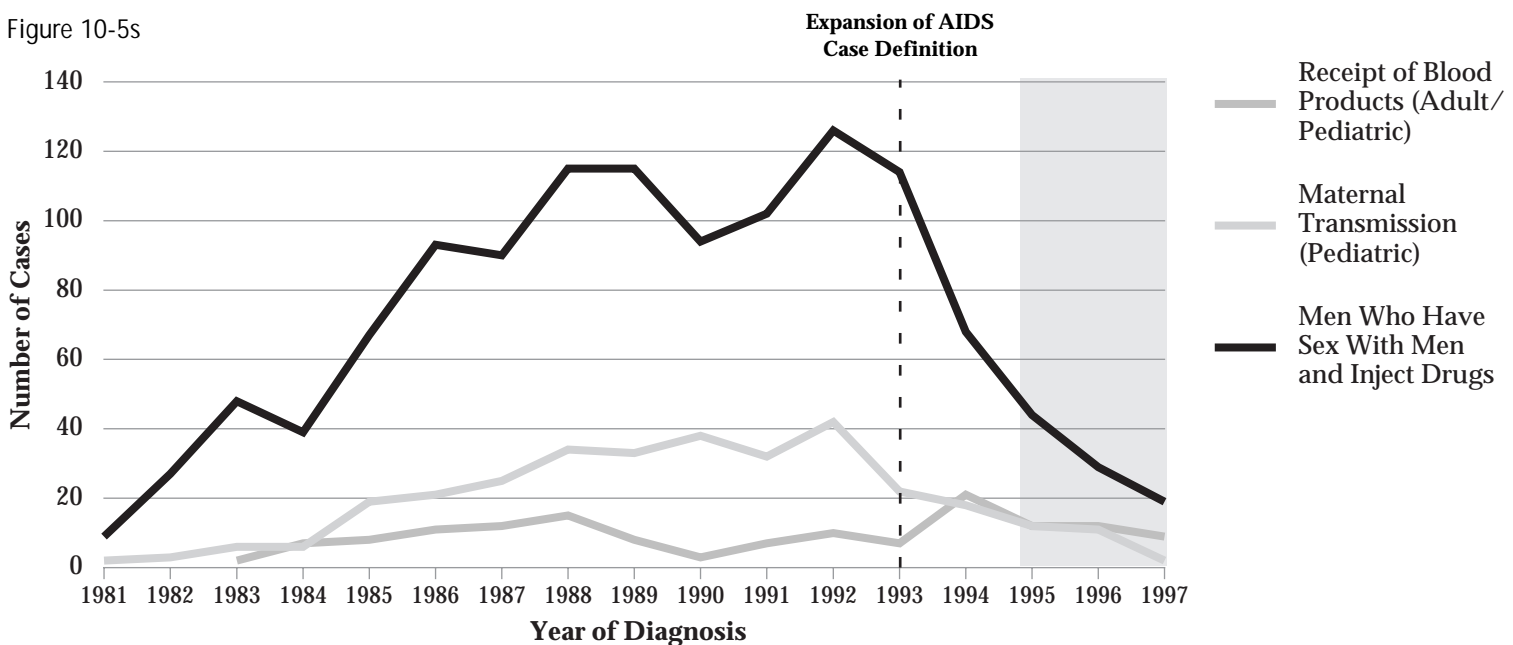


Figure 10-5s



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5t New York City – Queens

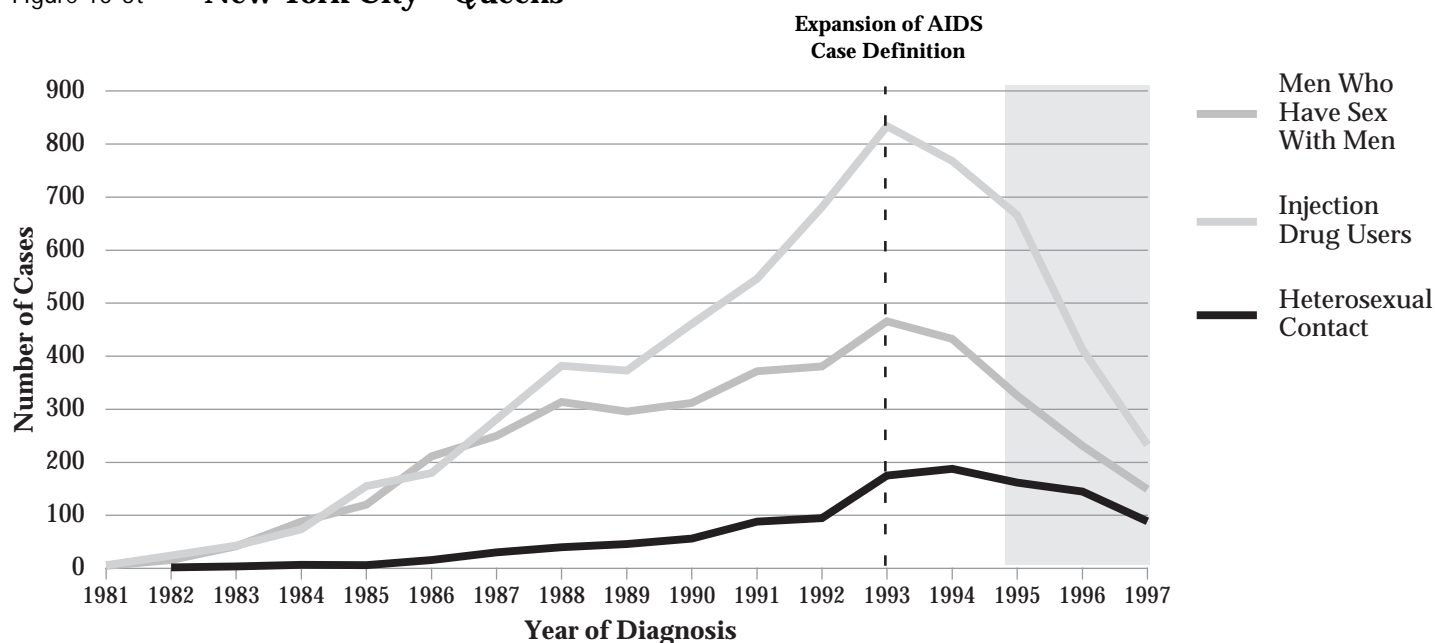
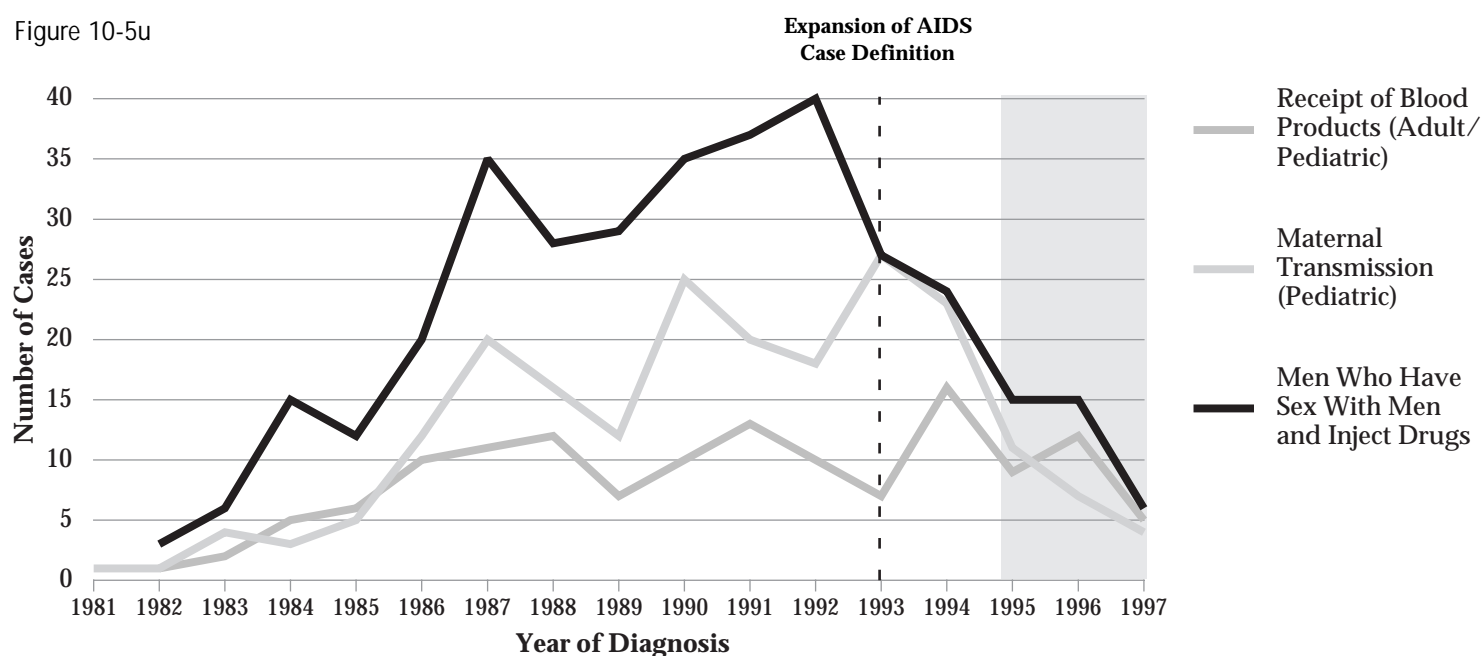


Figure 10-5u



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions.

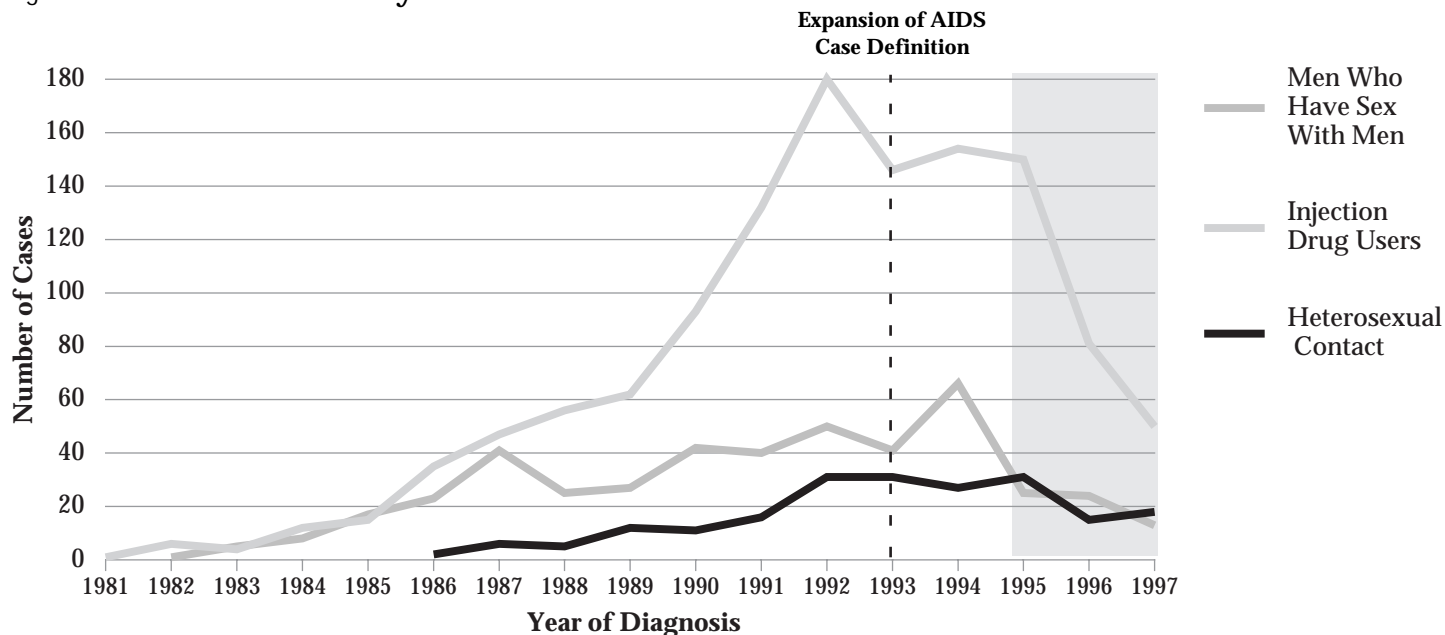
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5v

New York City – Staten Island



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small cases numbers, data on other HIV exposure categories are not presented.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5w New York City – All Boroughs

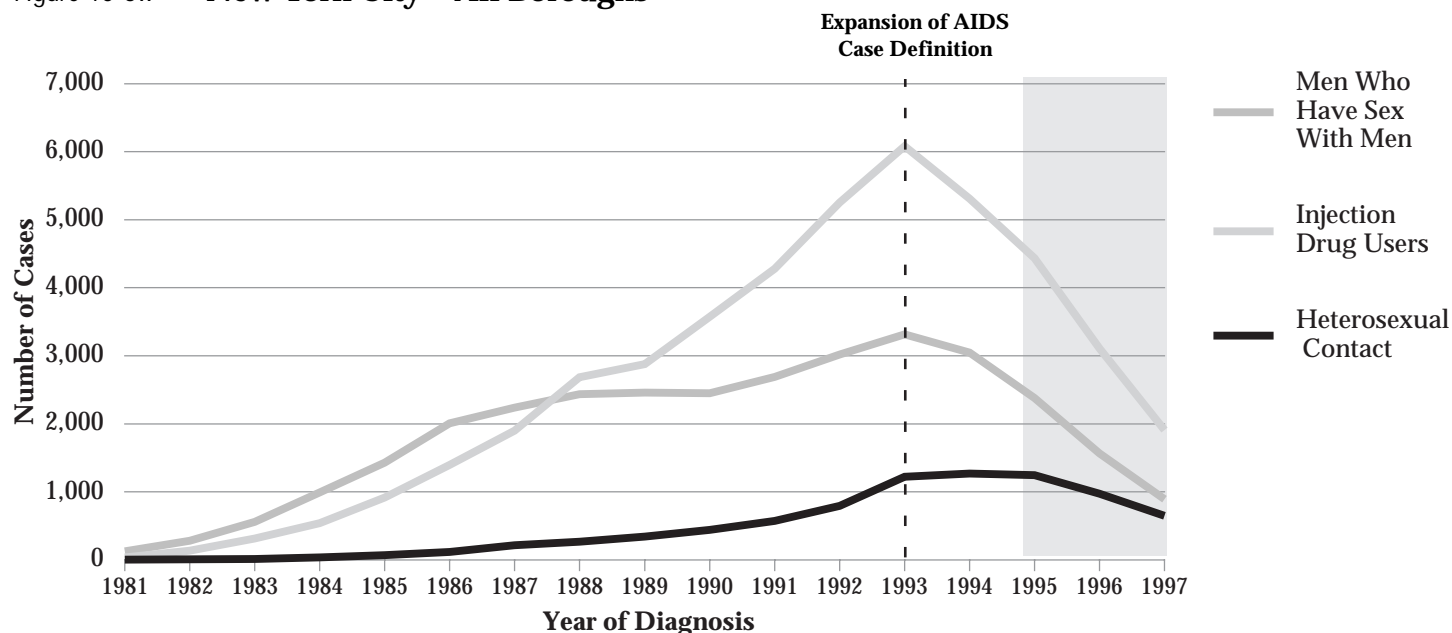
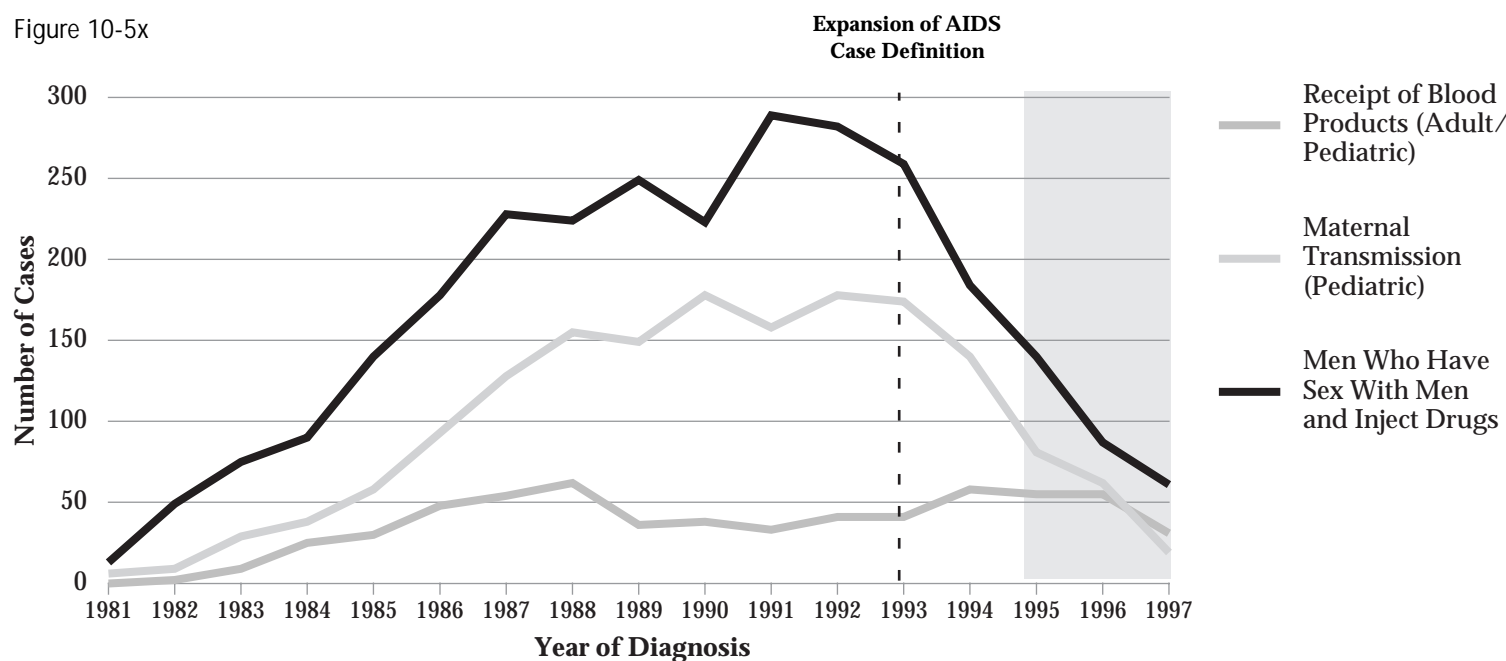


Figure 10-5x



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-5y New York State – Excluding New York City

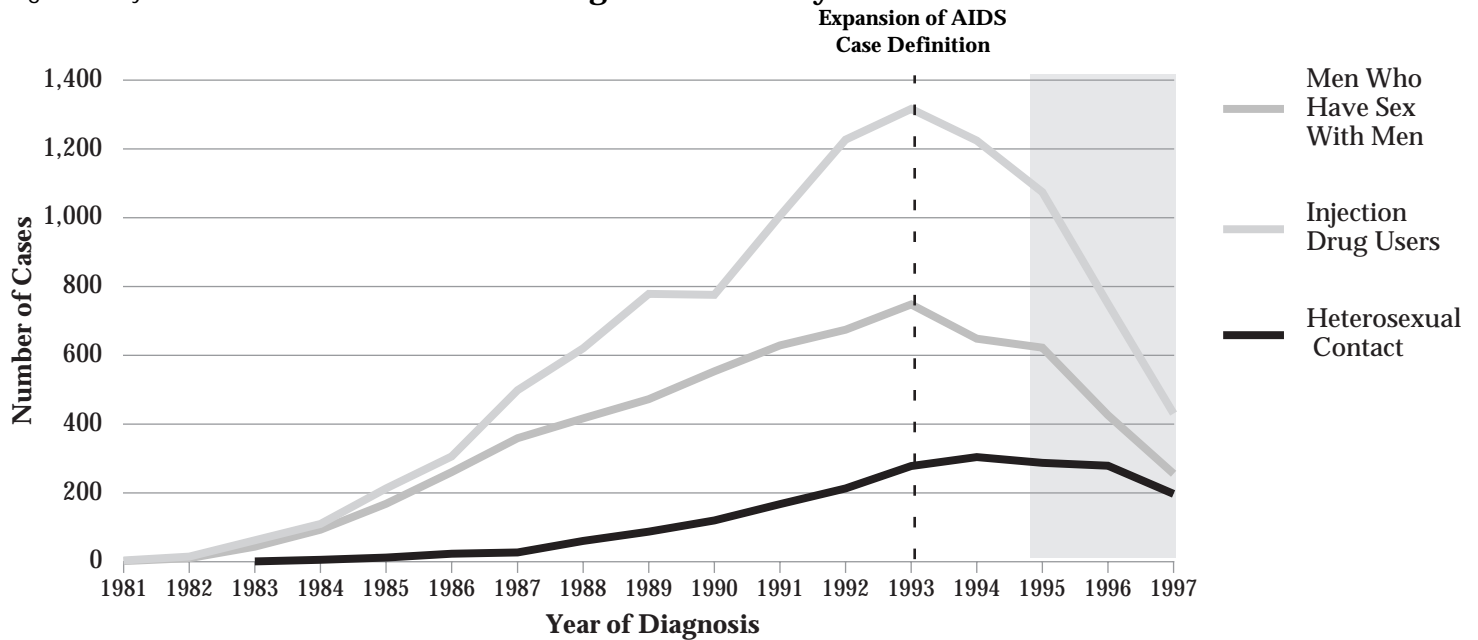
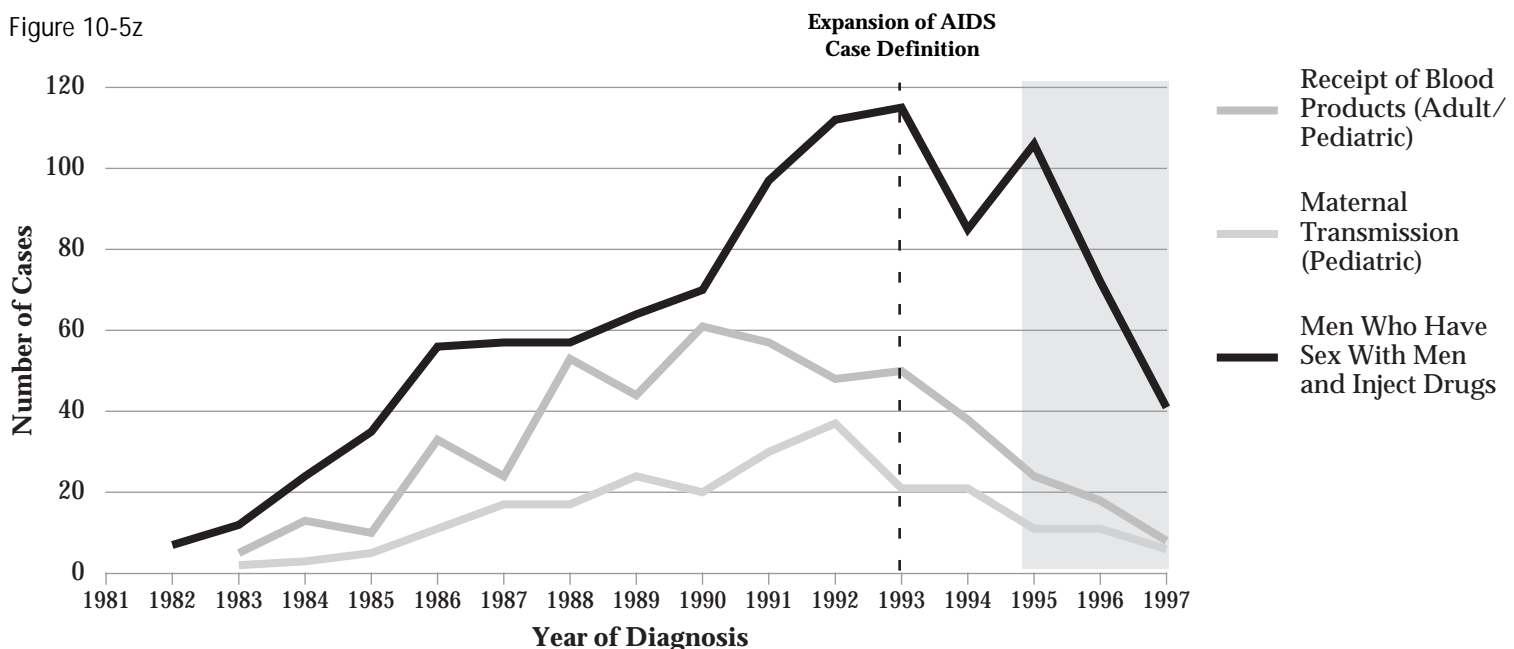


Figure 10-5z



* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see page 57). Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-6

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 and 1997 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-6a

Albany

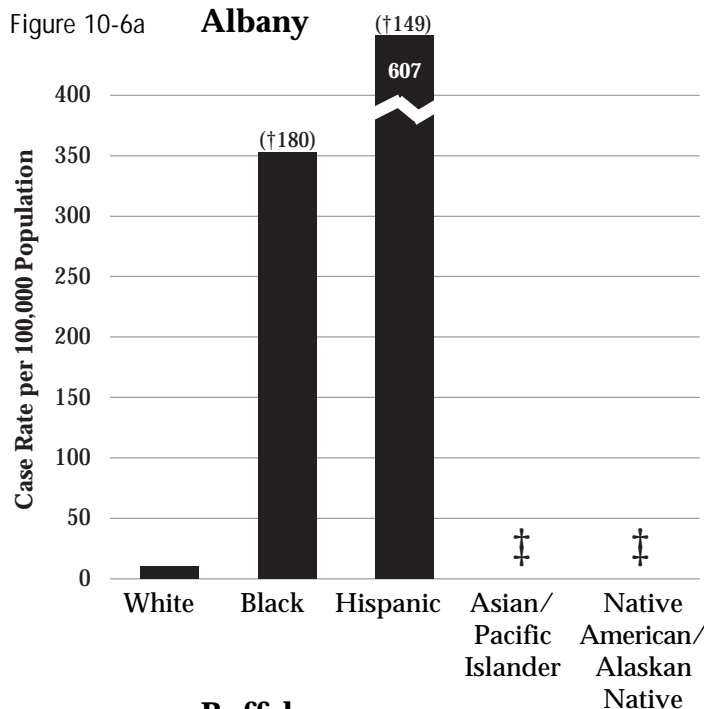


Figure 10-6b

Binghamton

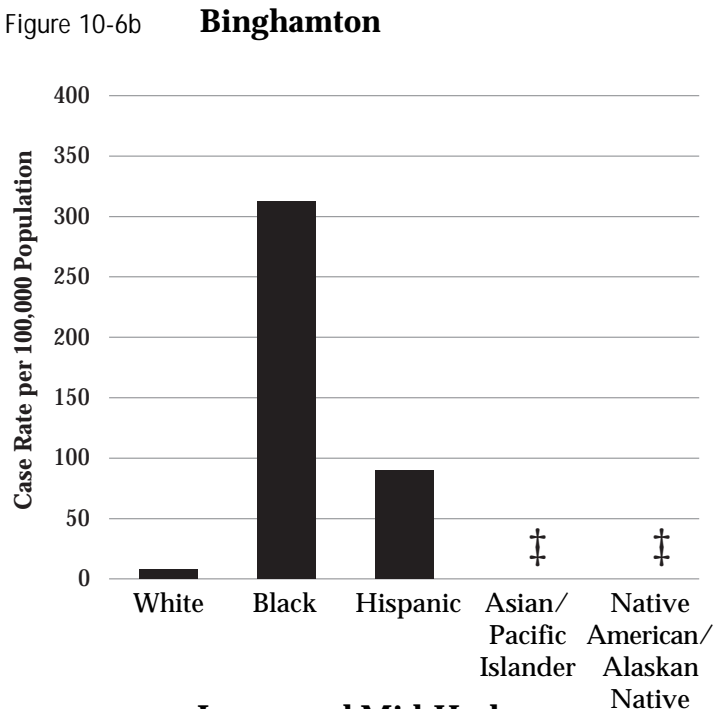


Figure 10-6c

Buffalo

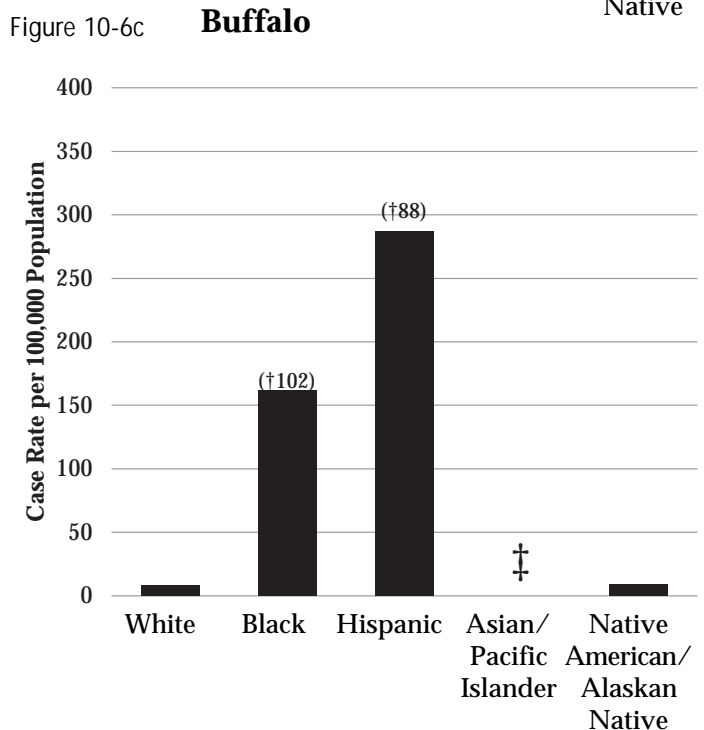
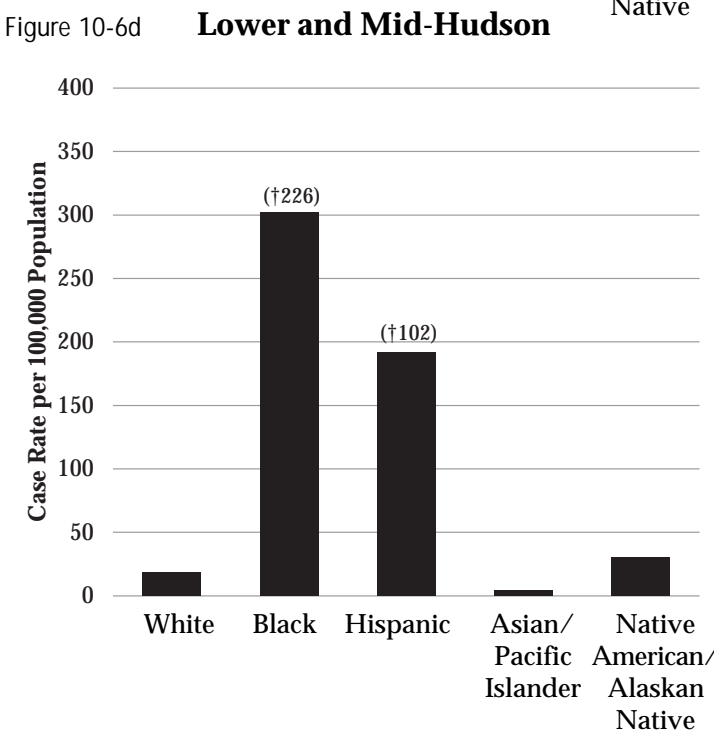


Figure 10-6d

Lower and Mid-Hudson



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

‡ No cases reported.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 and 1997 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region* (continued)

Figure 10-6e **Nassau/Suffolk**

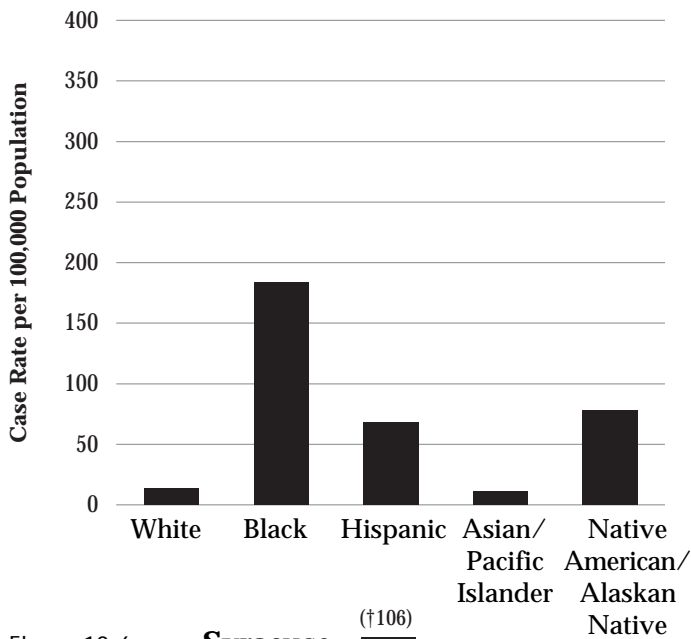


Figure 10-6f **Rochester**

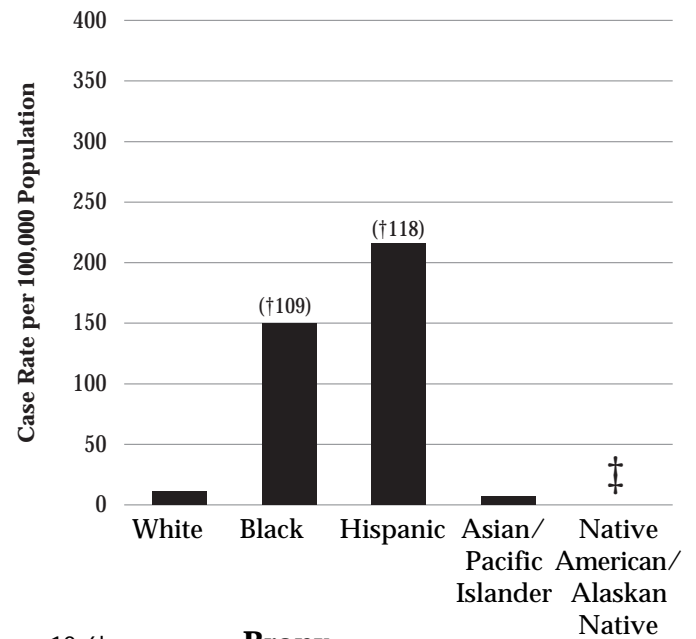


Figure 10-6g **Syracuse**

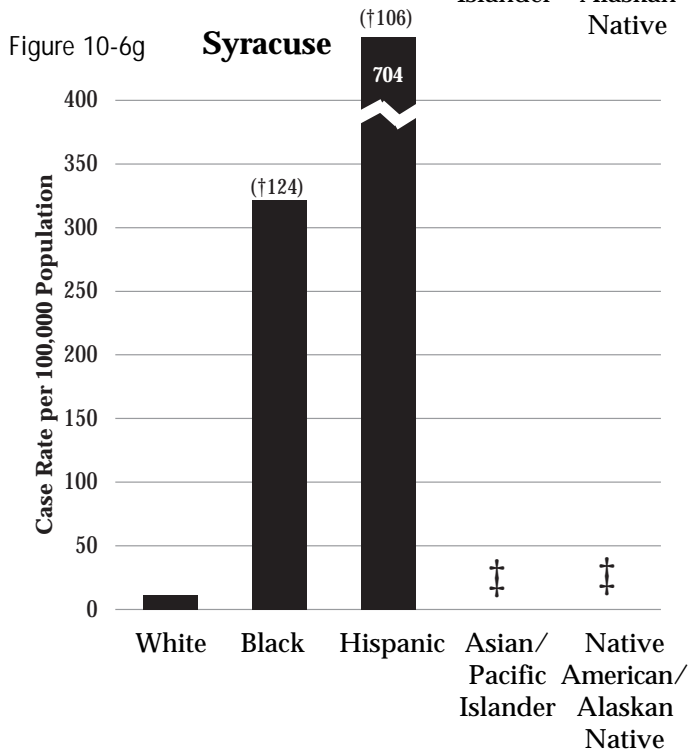
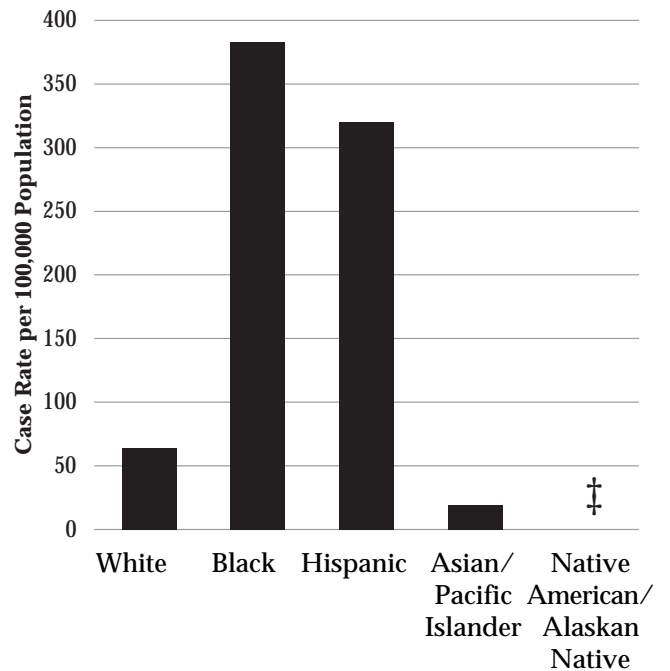


Figure 10-6h **Bronx**



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

‡ No cases reported.

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 and 1997 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region* (continued)

Figure 10-6i

Brooklyn

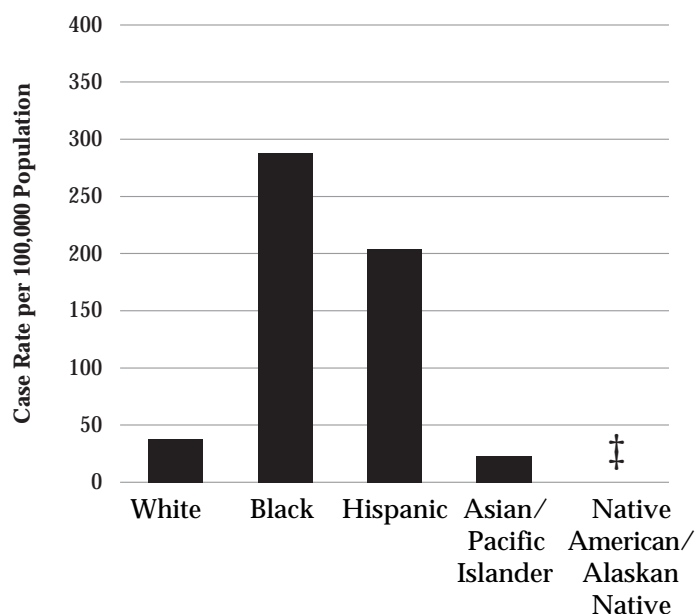


Figure 10-6j

Manhattan

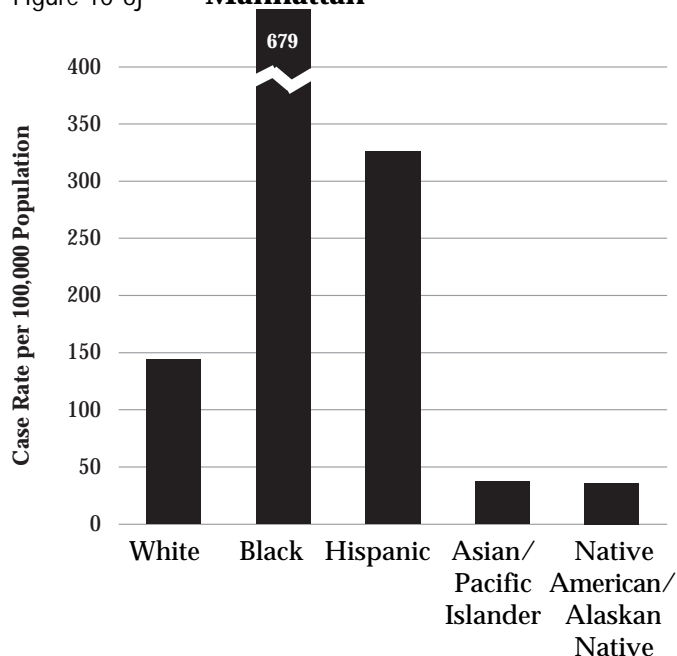


Figure 10-6k

Queens

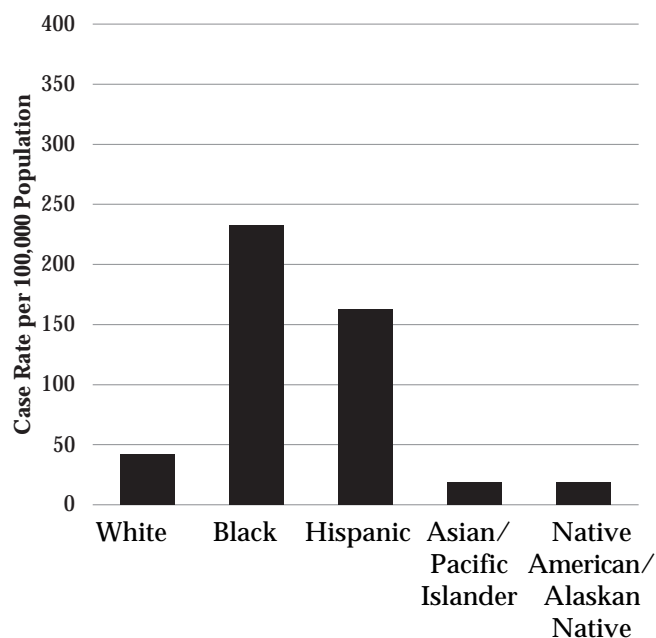
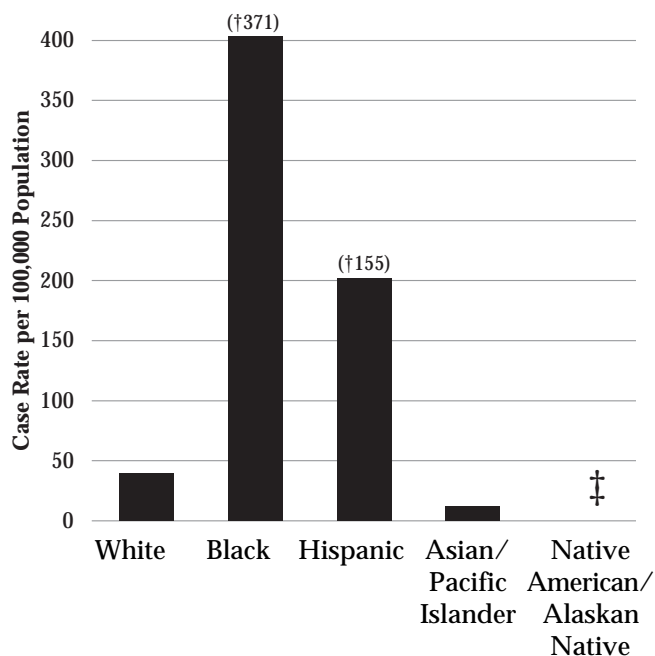


Figure 10-6l

Staten Island



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

‡ No cases reported.

Figure 10-7

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1994 - 1997 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	Men Who Have Sex With Men [†]				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Contact			
	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1994	1995	1996*	1997*
New York City												
Bronx	360	346	175	122	1,325	1,088	858	586	336	361	317	194
Brooklyn	558	401	309	157	1,561	1,288	867	490	445	434	267	187
Manhattan	1,626	1,276	820	448	1,489	1,238	884	543	273	255	230	159
Queens	433	326	231	149	768	666	413	233	188	162	145	89
Staten Island	66	25	24	13	154	150	81	50	27	31	15	18
Borough Unknown	5	6	6	3	11	3	4	8	1	1	0	0
Rest of State												
Albany	65	70	49	32	170	135	82	38	23	28	17	18
Binghamton	9	8	4	7	6	5	7	6	2	2	5	2
Buffalo	102	94	73	30	90	95	78	43	26	31	25	14
Lower and Mid-Hudson	157	147	97	57	480	379	278	173	125	110	110	106
Nassau/Suffolk	161	160	110	74	238	259	172	99	85	77	76	28
Rochester	95	90	39	30	110	99	72	37	26	16	22	9
Syracuse	59	53	54	26	130	102	60	34	17	23	24	20
Total	3,696	3,002	1,991	1,148	6,532	5,507	3,857	2,341	1,574	1,531	1,253	844

* Data for 1996 and 1997 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Excludes 776 men with the dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

Figure 10-8

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1994-1997 in New York State exclusive of New York City by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	New York City Vicinity		Upstate Urban		All Other Upstate	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis						
0-12	28	0.8	18	0.9	9	0.2
13-19	17	0.5	10	0.5	15	0.4
20-24	65	1.8	47	2.4	84	2.3
25-29	296	8.1	207	10.6	394	10.6
30-39	1,563	42.6	844	43.4	1,815	48.6
40-49	1,292	35.2	620	31.9	1,144	30.6
50-59	308	8.4	154	7.9	227	6.1
>59	100	2.7	45	2.3	45	1.2
Gender						
Males	2,615	71.3	1,420	73.0	3,209	86.0
Females	1,054	28.7	525	27.0	524	14.0
Exposure Category						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	809	22.0	601	30.9	542	14.5
Injection Drug Users	1,508	41.1	790	40.6	1,181	31.6
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	155	4.2	67	3.4	82	2.2
Adult Blood Products	41	1.1	11	0.6	36	1.0
Heterosexual Contact	554	15.1	281	14.4	232	6.2
Adult Undetermined	574	15.6	177	9.1	1,651	44.2
All Pediatrics	28	0.8	18	0.9	9	0.2
Race/Ethnicity						
White	1,376	37.5	643	33.1	1,106	29.6
Black	1,654	45.1	948	48.7	1,411	37.8
Hispanic	614	16.7	336	17.3	1,200	32.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0.4	7	0.4	2	0.1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	4	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.2
Unknown	8	0.2	7	0.4	8	0.2
Total	3,669	100.0	1,945	100.0	3,733	100.0

Figure 10-9

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 Among New York City Residents by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Borough

New York City, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Figure 10-9a

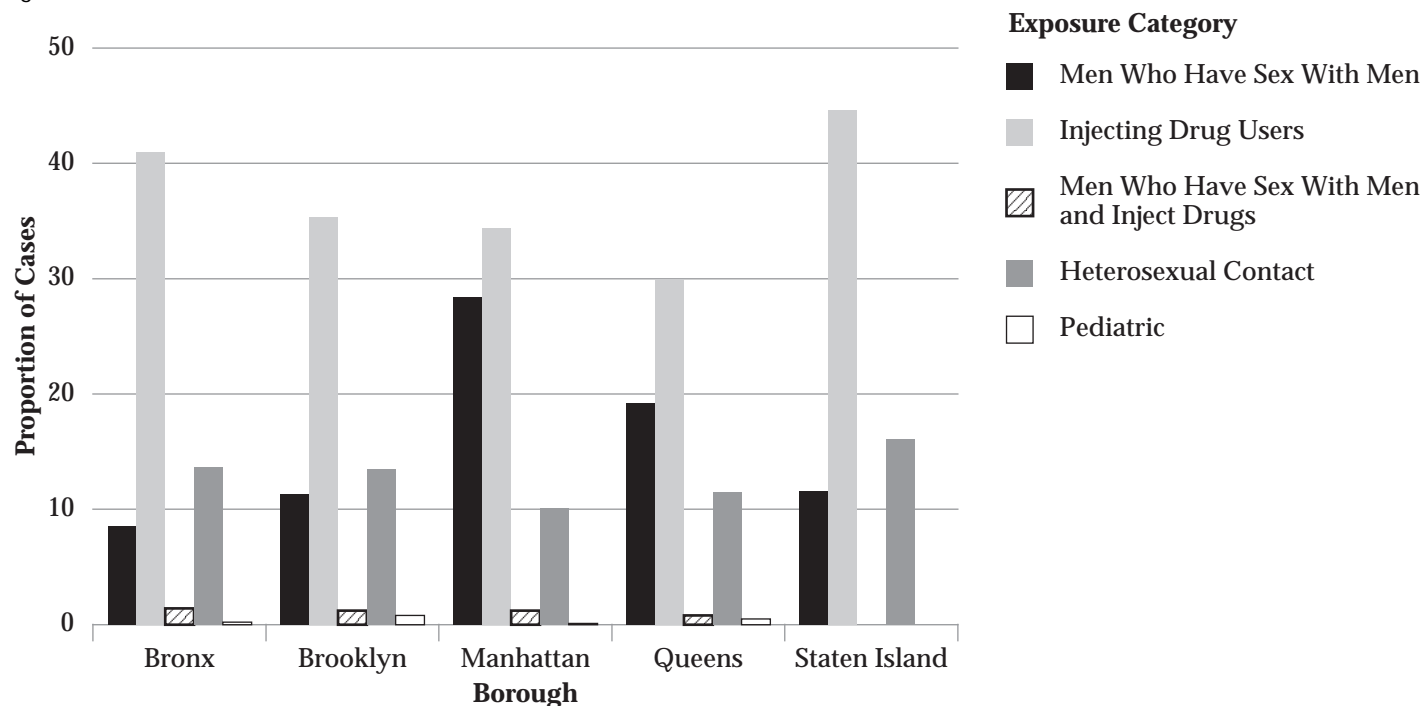
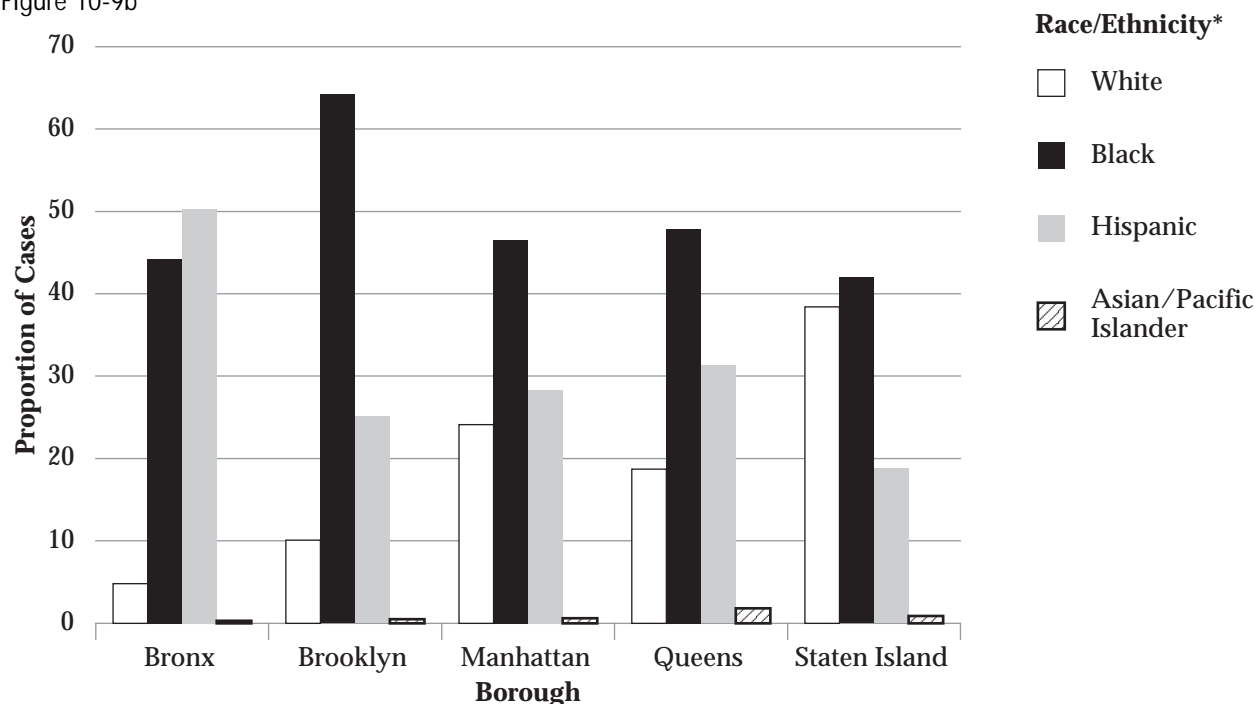


Figure 10-9b



* One Native American/Alaskan Native New York City resident was diagnosed with AIDS in 1997.

Figure 10-10

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and New York City Borough*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Characteristic	Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis										
13-19	10	0.7	5	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.6	0	—
20-24	29	2.0	27	2.0	25	1.6	19	2.5	2	1.8
25-29	119	8.3	96	7.0	108	6.9	61	7.9	13	11.6
30-39	543	38.1	530	38.5	582	36.9	317	41.0	36	32.1
40-49	509	35.7	501	36.4	558	35.4	260	33.6	46	41.1
50-59	172	12.1	162	11.8	226	14.3	95	12.3	13	11.6
>59	45	3.2	56	4.1	71	4.5	16	2.1	2	1.8
Gender										
Male	923	64.7	917	66.6	1,186	75.3	557	72.1	79	70.5
Female	504	35.3	460	33.4	390	24.7	216	27.9	33	29.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	68	4.8	140	10.2	381	24.2	145	18.8	43	38.4
Black	630	44.1	882	64.1	734	46.6	369	47.7	47	42.0
Hispanic	719	50.4	347	25.2	444	28.2	242	31.3	21	18.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.6	14	1.8	1	0.9
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.1	0	—
Unknown	6	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4	2	0.3	0	—
Exposure Category										
Males										
Men Who Have Sex with Men	122	8.5	157	11.4	448	28.4	149	19.3	13	11.6
Injection Drug Users	417	29.2	360	26.1	367	23.3	174	22.5	39	34.8
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	20	1.4	16	1.2	19	1.2	6	0.8	0	—
Heterosexual Contact	53	3.7	56	4.1	69	4.4	31	4.0	6	5.4
Blood Products	1	0.1	5	0.4	5	0.3	3	0.4	0	—
Undetermined	310	21.7	323	23.5	278	17.6	194	25.1	21	18.8
Females										
Injection Drug Users	169	11.8	130	9.4	176	11.2	59	7.6	11	9.8
Heterosexual Contact	141	9.9	131	9.5	90	5.7	58	7.5	12	10.7
Blood Products	3	0.2	8	0.6	4	0.3	2	0.3	0	—
Undetermined	191	13.4	191	13.9	120	7.6	97	12.5	10	8.9
Total	1,427	100.0	1,377	100.0	1,576	100.0	773	100.0	112	100.0

* Excludes 14 cases for whom borough of residence is not known.

Figure 10-11

Adults Living with AIDS, and AIDS Case Rates by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood System*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through December 1997

UHF Neighborhood	Adults Living With AIDS		UHF Neighborhood	Adults Living With AIDS	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 Adults†		Number	Rate per 100,000 Adults†
New York City Total	33,202	546			
Bronx Total	6,767	705	Brooklyn Total	8,534	459
Kingsbridge, Riverdale	172	220	Green Point, Williamsburg	1,115	619
Northeast Bronx	396	309	Downtown Heights, Slope	1,199	657
Fordham, Bronx Park	1,179	672	Bedford Stuyvesant,		
Pelham, Throgs Neck	986	458	Crown Heights	2,663	765
Crotona, Tremont	1,372	1,038	East New York	803	597
High-Bridge, Morrisania	1,428	1,139	Sunset Park	285	357
Hunts Point, Mott Haven	973	928	Borough Park	269	163
			East Flatbush, Flatbush	1,052	399
Manhattan Total	12,300	947	Canarsie, Flatlands	210	163
Washington Heights,			Bensonhurst, Bay Bridge	198	130
Inwood	778	482	Coney Island,		
Central Harlem,			Sheepshead Bay	409	183
Morningside Heights	1,816	1,202			
East Harlem	1,280	1,360	Queens Total	4,939	298
Upper West Side	1,542	766	Long Island City, Astoria	523	315
Upper East Side	527	273	West Queens	1,527	471
Chelsea, Clinton	2,149	1,845	Flushing, Clearview	266	132
Gramercy Park,			Bayside, Littleneck	53	75
Murray Hill	930	814	Ridgewood, Forest Hills	326	170
Greenwich Village, Soho	932	1,275	Fresh Meadows	88	126
Union Square,			Southwest Queens	443	242
Lower East Side	1,479	871	Jamaica	841	400
Lower Manhattan	124	525	Southeast Queens	371	234
			Rockaway	239	295
Staten Island Total	662	213			
Port Richmond	132	319			
Stapleton, St. George	328	403			
Willowbrook	63	99			
South Beach, Tottenville	121	98			

* A subdivision using zip code boundaries. City and borough totals include data for known residents whose zip code was not reported. Zip code is missing, incomplete or not classified (within the UHF neighborhood system) for 3,932 (11%) of 35,522 adults currently living with AIDS in New York City. Of these 3,932 cases, 1,612 are New York City residents and 2,320 are residents of other localities.

† Based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons age 13 and older.

Source: New York City Department of Health.

Figure 10-12

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1994 - 1997 in New Jersey Counties Abutting New York City by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New Jersey, Cases Confirmed through May 1998

	Bergen County				Essex County				Hudson County				Union County			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
Age at Diagnosis																
0-12	*	*	*	*	28	11	*	*	11	*	6	*	5	10	5	*
13-19	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*	*	25	14	15	14	10	14	10	11	9	9	*	*
25-29	21	19	12	*	100	89	74	43	62	58	39	34	23	24	17	9
30-39	77	78	46	38	450	397	334	271	280	238	207	138	145	120	97	69
40-49	58	34	35	27	354	337	283	231	189	158	140	90	115	102	108	73
50-59	26	8	8	13	93	81	83	80	56	39	34	27	24	21	24	21
>60	5	*	*	5	46	38	29	24	19	10	7	11	5	8	8	6
Race/Ethnicity																
White	113	95	57	51	104	70	49	51	184	121	88	64	60	58	29	36
Black	45	33	29	24	903	794	681	547	233	220	202	147	208	191	190	118
Hispanic	31	17	13	14	89	109	92	72	205	173	153	105	56	44	43	25
Asian/ Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native American/ Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gender																
Male	141	107	71	66	720	640	523	411	440	367	312	205	218	211	181	113
Female	49	39	32	24	377	335	302	260	189	156	134	111	108	84	83	67
Exposure Category																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	55	37	28	21	126	102	76	57	153	104	88	61	57	55	32	25
Injection Drug Users	61	57	23	28	516	433	330	254	241	207	157	89	145	135	112	70
Heterosexual Contact	29	13	23	19	162	160	141	117	104	89	78	62	50	46	47	29
Blood Products (Adult)	*	*	*	*	16	9	5	*	*	*	*	5	6	*	*	*
Pediatric	*	*	*	*	26	11	*	*	11	*	6	*	*	10	5	*
Others/Unknown	41	37	28	22	251	260	271	238	120	118	113	98	64	45	67	55
Total	190	146	103	90	1,097	975	825	671	629	523	446	316	326	295	264	180

* Indicates fewer than five cases.

Source: New Jersey Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance

Age at Diagnosis of AIDS

The reported age of an AIDS case reflects that person's age at the earliest documented diagnosis of AIDS. However, an individual may be infected with HIV for 10 years or more prior to becoming symptomatic with clinical manifestations of opportunistic infections or laboratory-confirmed test results of low CD4 counts or percents, which define AIDS. The CDC categorizes a case as pediatric if an AIDS diagnosis was made prior to age 13. Adult and adolescent cases refer to those cases age 13 and older at time of AIDS diagnosis. In this section, adult and adolescent cases have been congregated into standardized age groups that correlate with specific social or developmental stages.

Of cases diagnosed in 1997 in New York State, 0.4 percent were under 13 years old, 0.5 percent were ages 13-19, 1.9 percent were 20-24, 7.7 percent were 25-29, 39.5 percent were 30-39, 35.1 percent were 40-49, 11.7 percent were 50-59 and 3.2 percent were older than 59 at diagnosis (see Figures 11-2 and 15-6). Among adult AIDS cases, mean age at diagnosis has gradually increased over time, from 35 years in 1984-1985, to 39 years in 1994-1997. Half of AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State in 1997 were age 40 or older at the time of AIDS diagnosis. This aging trend, which is likely related to longer

periods between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis rather than increasing age at infection, has been notable for all racial/ethnic groups, and for both men and women. Subpopulations in which this aging trend has not been noted include gay and bisexual men, men infected through heterosexual contact and blood product recipients.

Some demographic characteristics of AIDS cases vary by age. Of cases diagnosed 1994-1997, both the percent female and the percent minority race/ethnicity decreased with increasing age group. For example, almost half of recently diagnosed AIDS cases among adolescents (ages 13-18 years) were female (see Figure 13-1), compared to only 18.3 percent among AIDS cases diagnosed at age 55 and older (see Figure 14-7). Similarly, almost 90 percent of recently diagnosed adolescent AIDS cases were among people of color, compared to 76.6 percent among those diagnosed at age 55 or older. Throughout the epidemic, variations in median age have been noted by gender, race/ethnicity and exposure category. Median age has consistently been about three years higher among male AIDS cases compared to females. Median age among Hispanic cases has been consistently lower by two years compared to whites and blacks diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 11-1

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	New York State								New York City				
	Males					Females			Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*													
White													
13-19	11	0	3	47	1	2	3	9	6	0	2	18	0
20-24	281	73	23	32	5	65	4	87	171	45	13	8	3
25-29	2,099	512	166	54	23	318	12	247	1,476	328	96	15	10
30-39	9,156	3,222	618	84	121	1,278	22	532	7,121	2,143	355	27	59
40-49	6,337	2,282	309	62	77	576	22	310	5,082	1,572	180	20	35
50-59	2,281	396	61	56	40	65	23	98	1,844	295	46	22	20
>59	713	70	13	119	19	7	58	49	569	57	10	57	11
Black													
13-19	34	9	2	6	1	14	5	31	31	6	2	5	1
20-24	416	108	31	4	26	151	4	217	358	85	26	3	17
25-29	1,533	819	214	13	102	718	14	669	1,291	634	157	12	86
30-39	4,019	7,512	756	47	448	3,807	56	1,818	3,433	5,837	571	30	351
40-49	2,192	7,844	415	32	318	2,363	46	804	1,921	6,362	322	23	260
50-59	932	1,948	106	15	129	380	25	280	851	1,642	83	10	99
>59	303	437	15	25	63	83	19	109	275	381	13	17	54
Hispanic													
13-19	24	12	1	8	0	9	5	22	22	12	1	6	0
20-24	315	258	39	5	13	149	0	166	1	206	34	4	7
25-29	1,206	1,464	169	7	93	626	6	483	1,104	1,152	145	6	76
30-39	3,200	7,555	540	28	248	2,389	19	1,230	3,009	6,294	454	21	194
40-49	1,869	5,051	235	17	196	1,024	15	690	1,771	4,379	213	15	173
50-59	706	1,052	44	9	88	159	8	247	671	945	33	7	78
>59	188	182	3	13	34	23	3	71	181	172	3	12	31
Asian/Pacific Islander													
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	6	1	0	1	1
25-29	41	5	1	0	2	1	1	4	39	4	1	0	2
30-39	153	20	7	2	10	6	1	10	144	17	6	1	9
40-49	135	24	1	2	3	3	4	14	129	24	1	1	3
50-59	41	8	2	2	3	1	0	2	38	8	1	2	3
>59	10	2	0	2	3	0	2	1	9	2	0	2	3
Native American/Alaskan Native													
13-19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25-29	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
30-39	8	5	2	0	2	2	0	1	3	3	1	0	2
40-49	4	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
>59	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Total	38,221	40,882	3,778	692	2,069	14,222	377	8,206	31,854	32,612	2,770	345	1,588

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category, and Region
(continued)

Race/Age at Diagnosis*	New York City			Rest of State							
	Females			Males					Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*											
White											
13-19	2	2	1	5	0	1	29	1	0	1	8
20-24	43	1	43	110	28	10	24	2	22	3	44
25-29	217	6	126	623	184	70	39	13	101	6	121
30-39	873	9	290	2,035	1,079	263	57	62	405	13	242
40-49	413	7	167	1,255	710	129	42	42	163	15	143
50-59	52	14	56	437	101	15	34	20	13	9	42
>59	6	33	26	144	13	3	62	8	1	25	23
Black											
13-19	12	2	25	3	3	0	1	0	2	3	6
20-24	127	2	176	58	23	5	1	9	24	2	41
25-29	606	8	543	242	185	57	1	16	112	6	126
30-39	3,191	44	1,501	586	1,675	185	17	97	616	12	317
40-49	2,063	34	657	271	1,482	93	9	58	300	12	147
50-59	350	21	239	81	306	23	5	30	30	4	41
>59	78	15	88	28	56	2	8	9	5	4	21
Hispanic											
13-19	9	4	16	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	6
20-24	134	0	147	24	52	5	1	6	15	0	19
25-29	573	5	431	102	312	24	1	17	53	1	52
30-39	2,211	16	1,115	191	1261	86	7	54	178	3	115
40-49	954	12	644	98	,672	22	2	23	70	3	46
50-59	153	8	237	35	107	11	2	10	6	0	10
>59	22	3	69	7	10	0	1	3	1	0	2
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25-29	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
30-39	5	1	10	9	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
40-49	3	4	12	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
50-59	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	1	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,101	254	6,628	6,367	8,270	1,008	347	481	2,121	123	1,578

* Excludes 132 adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11-2

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

Race/Age at Diagnosis*	New York State								New York City				
	Males					Females			Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
White													
13-19	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	28	11	2	0	1	9	0	8	14	7	2	0	0
30-39	204	74	12	3	14	54	0	33	135	46	6	1	8
40-49	170	116	9	1	4	31	0	25	124	80	4	1	3
50-59	72	23	0	0	4	5	1	8	58	15	0	0	3
>59	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	1	0	0	1
Black													
13-19	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
20-24	15	2	0	0	3	6	0	17	13	2	0	0	2
25-29	44	14	2	3	12	17	1	34	30	13	2	3	12
30-39	164	192	28	2	66	136	5	129	133	136	15	0	49
40-49	71	443	15	1	45	183	8	79	58	370	8	1	34
50-59	43	126	9	1	24	30	2	27	39	103	6	1	20
>59	18	24	0	2	8	3	0	8	18	22	0	2	7
Hispanic													
13-19	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
20-24	9	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	8	1	0	0	0
25-29	37	24	5	1	8	21	0	21	34	19	4	1	6
30-39	132	252	11	3	34	97	1	83	110	218	8	2	28
40-49	75	283	6	1	34	59	0	53	69	248	5	1	30
50-59	27	65	3	0	7	11	0	23	23	62	1	0	6
>59	3	11	0	0	3	0	0	6	3	11	0	0	3
Asian/Pacific Islander													
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
30-39	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
40-49	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
50-59	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native													
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
40-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total 1,143 1,670 102 19 272 667 20 572 890 1,360 61 14 215

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region
(continued)

	New York City			Rest of State							
	Females			Males					Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*											
White											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20-24	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
25-29	7	0	3	14	4	0	0	1	2	0	5
30-39	37	0	14	69	28	6	2	6	17	0	19
40-49	17	0	11	46	36	5	0	1	14	0	14
50-59	3	1	6	14	8	0	0	1	2	0	2
>59	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Black											
13-19	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20-24	6	0	12	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
25-29	14	1	25	14	1	0	0	0	3	0	9
30-39	104	4	101	31	56	13	2	17	32	1	28
40-49	148	7	60	13	73	7	0	11	35	1	19
50-59	26	2	20	4	23	3	0	4	4	0	7
>59	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hispanic											
13-19	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	20	0	16	3	5	1	0	2	1	0	5
30-39	89	1	73	22	34	3	1	6	8	0	10
40-49	56	0	46	6	35	1	0	4	3	0	7
50-59	11	0	23	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
>59	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	546	17	432	253	310	41	5	57	121	3	140

* Excludes nine adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11-3

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1994 - 1997 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Ryan White Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

	Gender/Age at Diagnosis													
	Males							Females						
	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59
Exposure Category														
Men Who Have Sex with Men	29	207	1,124	4,376	2,731	1,050	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injection														
Drug Users	8	77	525	4,830	6,083	1,357	282	6	84	421	2,365	1,892	263	44
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	1	13	68	377	250	61	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heterosexual Contact	1	24	134	572	423	164	85	21	192	515	1,720	943	312	96
Blood Products	12	9	24	56	32	14	18	4	1	11	38	36	23	9
Undetermined	44	130	648	3,031	2,191	890	400	54	120	369	1,188	624	202	109
Race/Ethnicity														
White	12	69	554	3,417	2,797	912	279	9	56	195	786	490	93	42
Black	53	190	965	5,001	5,314	1,643	552	53	197	663	2,771	2,018	449	141
Hispanic	30	189	971	4,683	3,498	942	265	22	136	453	1,722	969	254	71
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	6	17	101	75	29	12	1	3	3	13	11	2	3
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	2	2	12	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Unknown	0	4	14	28	20	10	3	0	5	1	18	5	2	1
Ryan White Region														
Albany	5	25	104	495	334	66	12	0	9	28	70	43	13	1
Binghamton	0	1	2	33	17	4	2	1	2	6	15	3	0	0
Buffalo	1	14	74	374	231	55	15	3	11	45	128	52	11	3
Lower and Mid-Hudson	8	19	164	888	812	209	55	9	26	96	355	231	35	16
Nassau/Suffolk	3	23	109	614	525	140	39	4	17	50	266	159	33	15
Rochester	1	14	83	308	224	48	18	2	5	37	93	67	9	1
Syracuse	1	22	87	527	332	60	9	4	8	12	54	26	6	4
Bronx	12	64	385	2,052	1,945	586	171	19	89	293	1,181	771	181	52
Brooklyn	27	99	494	2,545	2,345	739	243	20	112	339	1,423	940	223	83
Manhattan	22	96	640	3,560	3,286	1,174	423	10	63	243	1,003	702	177	58
Queens	13	73	339	1,566	1,398	377	110	10	46	148	618	432	98	24
Staten Island	1	7	35	258	239	75	14	2	9	18	100	69	14	1
New York City	1	3	7	21	22	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Borough Unknown														
Total	95	460	2,523	13,242	11,710	3,536	1,111	85	397	1,316	5,311	3,495	800	258

Pediatric AIDS Cases

Through 1997, 1,898 AIDS cases in children under the age of 13 were diagnosed in New York State, representing 23.5 percent of all pediatric cases reported in the United States (see Figure 9-3). More than half of recently diagnosed pediatric AIDS cases in New York State were black (60.9%) and 32.2 percent were Hispanic (see Figure 12-1). As with adult cases, most pediatric AIDS cases were residents of New York City (85.2%) (see Figure 12-2). Like adult cases, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia was the most frequently reported AIDS-defining opportunistic infection among pediatric AIDS cases (see Figure 12-5).

Nearly 95 percent of pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in the period 1994-1997 were attributed to perinatal HIV transmission. The mothers of these children were themselves infected primarily through personal use of injecting drugs (30.3%) or through sexual contact with an HIV-infected partner (26.8%). For

37.0 percent, the HIV exposure category of the mother has not been determined (see Figure 12-1). Of perinatally infected pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in 1994-1997, fewer than half (47.6%) suffered their first AIDS-defining illness before the age of three (see Figure 12-1). The mean age at AIDS diagnosis among perinatally infected children has more than doubled, from 1.3 years in 1982-1985 to 3.6 years in 1995-1997, inferring a lengthening asymptomatic period for perinatally infected children.

Of recent cases diagnosed in New York City, children in the Bronx had the highest AIDS case rate of 37.6 cases per 100,000 children under 13 years. Children in Staten Island had the lowest case rate of 7.4 AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 children. The pediatric AIDS case rate in the rest of the state was considerably lower, with 2.9 cases diagnosed per 100,000 children under 13 years (see Figure 12-2).

Figure 12-1

Distribution of Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1994 - 1997 by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through April 1998

